

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

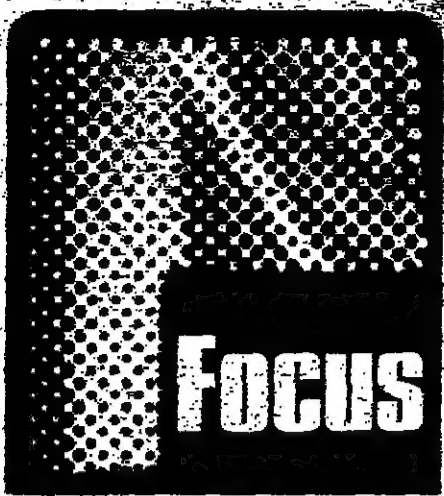
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D.C. gears up for THE party

By Lucia Mouat

Washington is gearing up for the U.S.A.'s 200th birthday party — but no one is sure it will be ready by the time the guests arrive.

"It all depends on what you mean by 'ready,'" hedges Larry Stinchcomb, president of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, Inc. (DCBC). Others in a position to know are similarly noncommittal.

March, 1976, is considered the official starting date, and the best studies are predicting 35 million to 40 million visitors for the nation's capital, or twice the usual yearly flow.

"I think there's a general sense — almost ostrich-like — that people don't want to believe that many people are really coming," says Mr. Stinchcomb.

Not that there won't be many special bicentennial sights in Washington worth seeing:

- All ten Smithsonian Institution museums and galleries, for instance, will offer major new exhibits in honor of the occasion, and the annual folk-life festival (cosponsored with the National Park Service) will last the entire summer of 1976 instead of the usual week or two. Also a new air and space museum is slated to open July 4, 1976.

- Each state will have its day in concert (usually free) at the Kennedy Center. Pennsylvania will kick off the series in March, 1976, in a performance with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

- For its part, the National Park Service is preparing the city's presidential memorials. The Washington Monument now is closed for a record-breaking three months for a structural refurbishing, giving it everything from a new elevator shaft lining to lightning rods. Also, bids are currently out for a new elevator system which will cater to the handicapped at the Lincoln Memorial.

A wholly new project which the Park Service hopes to complete by January, 1976, is a 43-acre sylvan park called "Constitution Gardens," on the site of the old Navy Munitions Building here. In addition to planting 45,000 narcissus bulbs and 2,400 trees, the Park Service will build a six-acre lake, which it hopes may be stocked with ducks at no cost to taxpayers. "The ducks may arrive on their own — it's en route for them," explains a Park Service spokesman.

Washington's readiness problem is more a question of logistics and of other ambitious projects gone awry.

Subway under construction

Consider the city's planned 100-mile subway system, for instance, the first in the nation to boast all air-conditioned stations — once it gets built. A Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) spokesman concedes only 4 1/2 miles or six stations will be operating by next fall but

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French Army shows strains at the seams

By John Cadman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The French Army, all 331,500 of it, is in trouble.

To begin with, the conscripts (draftees) who make up two-thirds of the army, are at it again.

In September of last year, in the southern French town of Draguignan, your correspondent watched as some 200 youths in uniform, doing their 12 months military service, erupted out of their barracks and onto the streets, demonstrating for better pay and conditions.

They were followed, a bizarre spectacle, by their officers pleading with them to return to barracks.

Three of the ringleaders in the revolt have just been tried. They received surprisingly light sentences, which took account of the time they had already spent in jail, and they are today again free.

The French military establishment was uneasy about the leniency, fearing that, so far from placating a



Japanese village storekeeper

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Fortitude: like plum blossoms in winter

Japanese optimistic despite fiscal woes

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
Despite staggering economic problems, the prevailing mood in this land of 106 million people is surprisingly buoyant.

Japan is almost 100 percent dependent on imports for the gasoline that fuels its cars or the oil that heats its homes. Ninety-six percent of each loaf of bread baked in Japan comes from abroad. Ninety-seven percent of each quivering square of bean curd, each bottle of rich dark soy sauce, comes from soybeans grown in Illinois or Brazil.

As in all industrialized countries, inflation gallops ahead — at an annual rate well beyond 30 percent last year. On the other hand, the Japanese citizen put away 19 percent more in his savings account than he did the year before.

Gloomy forecasts abound. Unemployment has already hit 700,000 people and may shoot beyond the one million mark this year. Sony has given 6,000 workers a five-day holiday so as to bring down its vast inventory of unsold television sets. Toyo Kogyo, fourth-largest car manufacturer in Japan, is reported to be floundering. If it fails, 300,000 workers in Hiroshima will be jobless.

Some politicians talk of proclaiming a social contract, as in Britain, but many analysts believe the social contract already exists in fact. Labor unions are careful not to strike in such

disgruntled soldiery, it would simply encourage more such demonstrations.

Political wind direction

This is precisely what has happened. The conscripts have come out on to the streets again. This time embarrassing in West Germany — in Karlsruhe. (France keeps about 58,000 troops in West Germany which are not officially a part of NATO but are in some ill-defined way connected with it, the connection depending on what political wind is blowing in the French presidential palace.)

The conscripts have many legitimate complaints. They have just had a raise and now are paid 2 3/4 francs (60 cents) a day. Most of them live in barracks which may justly be termed Napoleonic — some were built even before the revolution of 1789.

What the conscripts want is more pay and better conditions, the right to choose one's own draft date until the age of 25, free railroad travel, and a curb on those security services which look into political beliefs.

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a way as to bring a company down. And there has been no let-up in Japan's famed capacity to work hard. In the nationwide cold snap this week, plum blossoms, symbol of fortitude, continue to swell.

The great economic controversy this week is over whether or not to keep up tight credit restrictions.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki and Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda believe that the time has not yet come to start stimulating the economy once again. They say that as of today inflation is still the primary enemy. But as working politicians they know that a credit squeeze is tolerable only so long as unemployment does not get out of hand. The government is quietly preparing steps to fight recession and deflate the economy.

Lone credit holdout

As Liberal Democratic sources put it, the engine of inflation is being warmed up so that, when the signal is given, it can take off. Japan is now the only major industrial nation still squeezing credit, and its leaders do not want to be accused by others of trying to win unfair advantages for their country in the international market.

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Rhodesian frontiersmen farm a hostile land

High fences, wariness hold off guerrillas

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Centenary, Rhodesia
Nigel and Fay Christie are among Rhodesia's new breed of frontier farmers — young, smart, and brave. The Christies preside over the sprawling 4,500-acre Kenwith Farm in this country's north-central sector, 100 miles north of Salisbury.

When they go out, they have to worry about the possibility of a land mine in their driveway or on the dirt road into town.

Local people call the area "the sharp end" because this is where black guerrilla activity occurs. Centenary (pronounced Cen-TEEN-ary) lies in the heart of the sharp end. It sometimes is a hectic place in which to grow tobacco, cotton, and maize.

It is hectic because of what residents call "the terrors," meaning terrorists. These are guerrilla groups that have infiltrated from Zambia or Mozambique.

Different names

In black Africa, they are freedom fighters or liberation forces. Here they are guerrillas, striking murderously at isolated farmhouses and African villages.

"Yes, there has been violence nearby, although not recently," says

Ford resists Democrats, sticks to economic plans

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

White House and Congress sharpen their jousting over a new economic-energy program for the United States, as the nation closes the books on the worst inflationary year in its peacetime history.

Mr. Ford took a firm line Tuesday against Democratic charges that his economic-energy program is inflationary and discriminates against lower- and middle-income Americans.

In his latest public defense of his program, Mr. Ford told a nationally televised news conference that he would veto any congressional plan for gas rationing. He said rationing was only an inequitable, short-term answer, inadequate to ensure energy independence by 1985. To reduce oil consumption by 1 million barrels a day, the average driver would have to be rationed nine gallons a week, he said.

Delay ruled out

He urged Congress to consider his program as a whole, refused to postpone raising fees on imported oil (which he said he would do this week or next), again rejected wage and price controls, and hoped for a better economic and employment picture by late summer. Of 28 questions at the conference, 14 concerned the economy.

Consumer prices, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, climbed 0.7 percent in December, topping off a year that saw the Consumer Price Index soar 12.3 percent.

Analysts note, however, that the December rise was the lowest in five months and that wholesale prices last month actually declined by 0.5 percent. Experts expect the consumer price climb to ease further in coming months — unless new energy taxes give inflation a fresh boost.

President Ford's proposed tariff on foreign oil and levies on domestic oil and natural gas, together with his

planned decontrol of domestic crude oil prices, would, the White House concedes, add 2 percentage points to inflation. Some economists foresee even a higher rise.

Democrats sharply challenging Mr. Ford include Speaker of the House Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma and Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington and Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts.

Moderation urged

Speaker Albert, in a radio and TV address, called Mr. Ford's proposals inflationary and burdensome to average Americans, who — according to the Labor Department — sustained a 5.4 percent drop in purchasing power in 1974.

Mr. Albert called for "more moderate" energy conservation steps, including possible gasoline rationing,

gasless days, and excise taxes on high-horsepower automobiles.

The Speaker also asserted that President Ford's recommended 12 percent across-the-board rebate in 1974 income taxes would give 48 percent of the refund to the richest 17 percent of the population.

Mr. Albert, backed by Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, incoming chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, favors a tax cut for middle- and low-income Americans.

Senators Jackson and Kennedy, meanwhile, said they would introduce a resolution delaying for 90 days higher import fees planned by the President. Mr. Ford, acting under executive authority, plans to impose a \$1 a barrel tariff on imported oil, raising the duty to \$3 in March and to \$3 in April.

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President on world issues

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A relaxed President Ford has told his latest press conference: He cannot foresee "any circumstances" in which the U.S. would re-enter the Vietnam war — though he refused specifically to rule out renewed bombing raids against Communist forces. He says he will consult Congress before he does anything; he will ask for \$300 million more for aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

- Detente with Moscow will be "continued, broadened, and expanded." He is "disappointed" at Soviet cancellation of the trade agreement with the U.S., and agrees that Democratic amendments to link more trade with more Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union was "harmful."

- Danger of war in the Mideast is "very serious," but the U.S. is matching its diplomatic efforts by selected arms sales designed to keep a military "equilibrium" there.

- An Arab oil embargo similar to the one in 1973 would not be provocation enough to trigger U.S. military action against Arab oil wells.

- On the domestic front, his ban on new spending legislation will defer any White House proposal for a national health insurance plan.

- He cheerfully acknowledged he was "horrified" at lowering taxes when faced with sizable federal budget deficits, but said the move was essential to spur new consumer spending.

Trying to revive Ulster cease-fire

IRA political front reported in contact with British officials on a resumption of truce

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The relative calm in Northern Ireland despite the announced ending of the 25-day Christmas cease-fire last Thursday shows that both sides still are looking for some way to head off resumption of all-out violence.

The ending of the cease-fire was decided by the illegal "provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA) on the grounds that the British Government had not gone far enough to meet IRA demands to warrant continuing the moratorium on IRA terrorism. But since then the legal political front for the IRA, Sinn Fein, has been having private contacts with British officials in Northern Ireland to see if there is some way to revive the cease-fire.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic communities showed over the weekend how broad the desire is in

both for an end to violence. Thousands of both faiths turned out in Belfast Sunday, and south of the border, in Dublin too, for a joint service to pray and demonstrate for peace. This is something an IRA committed to resumed hostilities cannot ignore.

Admission of failure

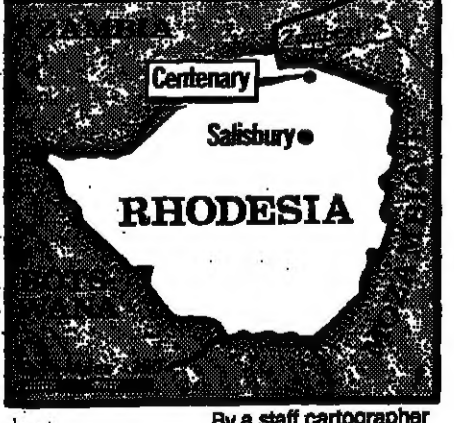
The IRA's stated demands include: release by the British of political detainees in Northern Ireland, numbering rather more than 500; phased withdrawal of the 14,000 British troops in the province; and a British commitment to an ending of British sovereignty over the province and its reunification with the Republic of Ireland to the south.

If the IRA called off its terrorism

campaign permanently without far bigger concessions on these demands than the British Government is willing (or able) to make, it would be an admission of IRA failure. What Sinn Fein may be trying to get from the British are further concessions so that the Sinn Fein-IRA duo can say to Catholic voters, if the cease-fire is revived indefinitely, "See what we have got for you. It's far more than moderate Catholic politicians have ever achieved."

This they would say on the eve of the elections, planned for March, to choose a constituent convention to draft a new constitution for Northern Ireland. And with such a call they might hope to win more support at the polls than they have hitherto. Indeed,

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By a staff cartographer

soft-spoken Fay Christie. But a friend of hers, a wife and mother, was killed by guerrillas earlier. She points toward the next farmhouse, visible a mile away. No one has forgotten that in Centenary.

"It's quiet at the moment," adds Nigel. He is tall, very thin, wearing shorts and knee socks. "But the terrors are still around, still active. They haven't ceased their intrusions despite the cease-fire."

Grenade screens

Two small daughters play happily on the living room floor. Grenade screens cover all windows day and night. A party-line telephone tinkles often, as farmer families keep in touch.

A radio telephone connects directly with security force headquarters in

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Jews see little Soviet shift

Exit-seekers eye routine tactics

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
"We don't think the Soviet Government will take out its anger on the backs of the Jews," said cyberneticist Alexander Lerner, one of the Moscow Jews who has been refused permission to emigrate.

"It would not be in the style of a great power and a civilized country," Mr. Lerner's comment reflected the wry optimism with which Jewish activists are viewing breakdown of the trade and emigration agreement between Moscow and Washington. They don't expect things to get worse. They see the "same level of harassment" operating now as before, without getting harsher. They know of cases both of permissions and refusals of would-be emigrants in the week since U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced breakdown of the agreement. They expect the current situation of mixed permissions and refusals to go on in the future without dramatic change.

Mr. Lerner, as host to the press conference of 16 Jews, was chief

spokesman for the group, but others felt free to interrupt and voice their opinions individually or simultaneously whenever they disagreed.

Familiar atmosphere

The atmosphere was low-key, familiar. A small crystal chandelier hung from the ceiling. A color reproduction of a Chagall window brightened the brown and gray tones of Chekhov, Tolstol, and Anatol France in the bookcase.

The blue plaid wall facing the bookshelves was dotted with plates, masks, and metal reliefs. Mr. Lerner had picked up on trips abroad before he applied to emigrate 3½ years ago and had his university professorship and travel privileges withdrawn.

Half an hour after the press conference the apartment would turn into a classroom for the weekly seminar of Jewish scientists who have been without jobs since they applied to emigrate to Israel.

Those at the press conference saw the breakdown of the trade-emigration agreement as a tactical setback but not a strategic loss, either for emigration or for detente. They expressed their gratitude to Sen. Henry M. Jackson and others for helping them.

They expect that Soviet Jewish applications for emigration would not now rise as rapidly as they would have if the agreement had gone into

effect, but they also did not expect an absolute drop in numbers of applicants.

Attacks held inconsistent

All agreed that violence and terrorist attacks on Soviet embassies by Jewish groups in the United States were not consistent with the traditions of the Jewish religion and philosophy.

Opinions on other questions varied from the pragmatic to the abstract. Mathematician Alexander Lints thought the reason for the breakdown lay in the limitations Congress put on credits to the Soviet Union. Cyberneticist Mikhail Agursky thought it was important for the American Government to have a policy based on principles rather than personal relations with Soviet leaders.

Theoretical physicist Mark Azbel explained the activists' optimism by saying that Jews are always optimistic, since their fate is the touchstone for humanity at large, and whatever happens first to Jews happens later to the remainder of the world.

Still others ventured the hope that the Soviet Union now would be willing to liberalize emigration, as the element of prestige has been removed. With no linkage between emigration and the U.S. trade bill they reasoned, it would be clear that any such move was entirely voluntary on the part of the Soviet Government and not dictated by external pressures.

Formal AEC end accents energy

Nuclear program changed in focus

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. urgency to reach energy independence by the 1980s was underscored here this week.

The 27-year-old Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) quietly faded from the scene. In its place, two new agencies have sprung into existence — the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

ERDA, established under the Energy Reorganization Act passed by Congress last October, pulls together energy research and development programs from the former AEC, the Interior Department, the National Science Foundation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The new agency has six program areas: fossil energy, nuclear energy, environment and safety, energy conservation, nuclear weapons programs, and solar, geothermal, and advanced energy systems.

Executive order signed

President Ford, in signing the executive order Jan. 16 activating the agency, said that ERDA bears "the responsibility for leading the national effort to develop the needed technology to assure that the United States will have ample and secure supplies of energy at reasonable prices."

ERDA inherits a budget of \$3.6 billion and 7,223 employees from the four contributing agencies, but the bulk of it comes from the AEC's nuclear programs. Under a congressional mandate ERDA must maintain a balance between its nuclear and nonnuclear research and development.

Dr. Robert Seamans Jr., ERDA administrator, says the fiscal 1976 budget, which will be revealed in a few days, will show large percentage jumps in the solar and geothermal research areas and in conservation programs, even though these are still small items compared to the nuclear program.

For the future, the AEC's projection that there would be 1,000 nuclear plants in this country by the year 2000 "is not a realistic goal," Dr. Seamans said in a press conference, although there will be a "substantial increase over the number (55) we have today."

say, has been diluted and made almost inoperable in the past two years.

The builders also would take the FHA out of HUD.

Creation of tax incentives on consumer savings accounts to funnel more funds into the economy.

A new HUD chief who is a housing specialist and who understands the problems which confront the industry.

Urgency agreed

No matter which program is adopted, all agree that the industry urgently needs help.

Thousands of builders are in deep trouble. In the past year alone, says Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas, at least a thousand home builders went out of business.

Some 750,000 fewer homes were started in 1974 as compared to 1973. Builders have an unsold inventory of 400,000 units. Multifamily starts were down 40 percent and unemployment scrapes the 15 percent level.

Conditions are far different than they were a year ago. Credit availability was the problem when 25,000 builders met in Houston last January. "Now it's public confidence in the economy," Mr. Cenko says.

Builders are urging Mr. Ford to send a special message to Congress which would detail a specific plan to bring housing out of the doldrums. They feel the federal government has not been sensitive enough to their gnawing plight.

Gray takes the oath as member of federal bar

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn.
L. Patrick Gray III, former acting director of the FBI, has been sworn in as a member of the federal bar.

Mr. Gray took the oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution in recent ceremonies in U.S. District Court.

The onetime acting FBI director in the administration of former President Nixon previously admitted destroying White House documents that related to the Watergate investigation.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Sen. Paul Laxalt—an 'endangered species'?

Senator from Nevada: a rare GOP freshman

Laxalt sets roots in Washington, looks for ways to grow

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
There are 24 black chairs drawn up around a giant walnut veneer conference table shaped like an ironing board. Most of the chairs are filled, and most of the people who fill them are focusing on one man.

He is, the Senator from Nevada, Paul Laxalt, one of only two freshman Republican senators in the 94th Congress. As a member of a rare and apparently endangered species, he is, appropriately enough, being briefed at the Interior Department.

It is a full morning's briefing, half a day in the life of a spanking new senator who has put the Interior Committee at the top of his list of committees, but says he does not have much of a chance this year because of seniority.

Still, he is sipping it all up eagerly; the Senator from Nevada never forgets that his state is 87 percent public land, and Interior determines what goes on there.

Election squeaker

He never forgets, either, how close a squeak his senatorship was in this tough year for Republicans. He tells how his victory, which ran counter to the overwhelmingly Democratic election tide in Congress this year, happened:

"In the end of September we were in desperate trouble, according to the surveys. The general economic situation was not helpful, there was a violent reaction in Nevada to the pardon [of former President Nixon], and to the amnesty, and to compound it, discussion of a gas tax in a state where tourism is a way of life.

"Washington was dropping one shoe after another. . . . We decided our strategy would be to draw our opponent into discussing local issues, that we would challenge him to debate on local matters like Howard Hughes, and the challenge was accepted.

"There were statewide TV debates; we finally pulled ahead, and won by 600 votes — that was a landslide compared with 10 years ago when I ran for the Senate against Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) of Nevada and lost by 94 votes."

Former Governor

The new Senator is also the former Governor of Nevada who held that office for four years (1966-70) and knows enough about his state to arrow some sharp questions at the Interior Department experts who brief him.

He stretches out his long legs in black leather cowboy boots and listens to the bombardment of facts and figures: on kilowatt power for the Colorado River Indians, the galloping population problem of wild horses, mine safety ("new miners are more susceptible of being killed," one expert drily sums up), the emotional issue of prospectors like Bad Water Bill of Virginia City, and the Trust Council Authority Bill that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is beating the drum for.

The Senator listens through it all, taking notes in his distinctive black-hand, smiles affably, claps them on the back, thanks them all, then leaves for lunch. Lunch is in the prestigious Senate dining room with Republican Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan grinning across the way, and Democratic Sen. George McGovern looking down from his horse on a stained-glass window across the room.

Over a plate of the famous Senate bean soup, Paul Laxalt reluctantly discusses his heroes: "Uh . . . Caesar Congdon, the greatest basketball player in the history of Nevada," he finally admits. Pause. Anyone else? "Harry Truman," he says, "who said the winners always write the history. . . ."

Moving in

The Senator has gray hair and there are sun wrinkles around his brown eyes. He wears a tan camel-hair jacket, blue and white striped shirt, blue and gold striped tie, gray trousers, and those shiny black boots.

A pile of pictures to be hung sits on the floor in his new office, which belonged to retired Sen. Alan Bible; among them the family crest, a knight in armor with the words "Populum vestrum amate et diligit." He says it roughly translates as: "He who is diligent will do a good job for the people."

Senator Laxalt, the son of a Basque sheep-herding family which emigrated from France in 1906, was raised on a sheep ranch in Nevada. One of six children (including a brother who wrote a novel about the family, "The Sweet Promised Land"), he is also the divorced father of six children, three of whom are adopted.

A lawyer by profession, he has tried his hand at being a district attorney ("Didn't like it — my heart was always on the other side of the table") and trial lawyer as well as Governor and Senator.

"Being in public office is the same thing," says the Senator. "Campaigning is like trying a law suit, the jury's a little bigger, but there's a verdict in each case."

Ford, housing industry, disagree on the way out

By Charles E. Dole
Real estate editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas
More housing — and more jobs for the depressed U.S. housing industry — are goals of both President Ford and the nation's home builders.

But so far, their two proposals for a solution seem as far apart as the distance between the White House in Washington, D.C., and Dallas, where the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) is holding its convention this week.

The President's program involves: reduction of the Federal Housing Administration-Veteran's Administration (FHA-VA) mortgage rate from 9 percent to 8½ percent; allocation of \$900 million for the Housing Assistance Rental Program,

another \$3 billion at 7½ percent interest as a result of the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act signed by President Ford last October; and a move to aid builders in financing and refinancing existing apartment buildings.

\$15 billion price tag

According to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary James T. Lynn, the total assistance project will cost up to \$15 billion.

An additional \$215 million will aid 10,000 family units through another HUD rental-aid program to low-income families. It is expected the two programs will aid up to 400,000 families.

"It's all a helpful step, but far from what we thought we would get," says Michael Sumichrast, chief NAHB economist.

Home builders, on the other hand are pressing for:

• A "sensible tax cut" to get more money into the consumers' hands, whether it goes into consumer purchases or a bank account. More money in the bank means more money for mortgages for somebody.

• Reactivation of the home-purchase subsidy program. Builders generally are enthusiastic about the rental-assistance program for low-income people.

• A low-interest subsidy program. Lewis Cenko, outgoing president of the 77,000-member NAHB says he "sees no problem in a 6 percent mortgage for the middle-class wage-earner who needs help, too."

• Rejuvenation of the badly battered FHA, a viable vehicle for providing millions of houses since its inception in 1935 but which, builders



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Can shadows be cleared from gloomy home construction industry?

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Before conditions get worse

Snap election likely in India?

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Speculation is growing here that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may call for an early, quick national election, a "snap poll," rather than risk the vote during potentially worsened conditions next year when her current term officially runs out.

The election could come as early as May, in the view of some observers. Although Mrs. Gandhi is being noncommittal in the carefully worded hints she drops around, her Congress Party government is known to be weighing seriously an early vote in the belief that "things will get worse before they get better."

Even if never called, just the threat of a snap poll is one way of keeping the political opposition off balance. But there are reasons enough why an early vote actually might be called.

Precarious situation

If there is a poor monsoon this year, and crops are devastated, India's already precarious food situation could become disastrous by 1976. And the 50 percent yearly inflation rate is not expected to improve, despite India's growing ties with the oil-producing nations.

Under such conditions, the anti-corruption movement fanned by the Gandhian leader Jayaprakash (JP) Narayan, bogged down and smothered from charges that his student leadership is itself corrupt, still could regain strength and create an uneasy situation for the ruling Congress Party.

Although there would be some legal problems in holding national elections before May, Mrs. Gandhi can dissolve

Parliament and set a polling date at any time simply by asking the compliant President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to issue the order.

Diversions tactic

However, some political observers think Mrs. Gandhi's snap poll hints are merely a diversionary tactic.

By raising the specter of a snap poll, observers argue, Mrs. Gandhi can short-circuit the divided opposition's attempt to unite under the banner of JP's lanky anti-corruption campaign — which is basically a "dump Indira" movement.

In recent months the JP movement has succeeded in drawing the backing of all the noncommunist opposition parties, and the communist Naxalites as well.

But with an electoral sword of Damocles hovering over their heads, the opposition is expected to drop JP and hurry back home to devote their energies toward fighting their own individual elections.

The opposition parties bitterly remember how they were trounced during the last snap poll in 1971. At that time the government had steadily disclaimed plans for a midterm poll — and then suddenly, a week after the winter session ended, dissolved Parliament and called for new elections.

Mrs. Gandhi, irked by an unfavorable Supreme Court decision and eager to consolidate her position after a split within her own party, wanted a mandate. And she got it: two-thirds of the seats in Parliament.

When rumors of imminent elections first surfaced this fall, an uneasy opposition demanded government assurances that no elections were planned. The government did not answer. Instead, Mrs. Gandhi smug-



AP photo

Mrs. Gandhi looks ahead

getically took to the hustings and urged party workers, twice, to revise election rolls and visit their constituencies.

Bleak prospects

The noncommunist opposition vows to be ready this time, and efforts are under way to unite under an anti-Congress umbrella. But their prospects are bleak.

So far, three major parties are refusing to join the alliance. And the one person who perhaps could convince them, Mr. Narayan, refuses to get involved in the electoral process or act as arbiter.

The snap poll speculation underscores a widespread belief in many circles here that Prime Minister Gandhi's populist aura has been diminished by growing economic problems and charges of corruption. In fact, opinion polls indicate Mrs. Gandhi's popularity has slipped.

1977 emission controls —for 1978 cars?

As carmakers seek extension, EPA calls fuel economy, low pollution 'compatible'

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. automobile industry, already hard hit by declining auto sales across the nation, is facing another potential collision in Washington.

On the surface, domestic and foreign auto producers are trying to get a one-year extension of the tough 1977 auto emission standards required under the Clean Air Act.

But more basically, national issues — such as the future fuel economy, economic costs of further automobile environmental controls, the trade-offs between controls and the public health, and the future viability of the auto industry — are at stake in three weeks of hearings that began Tuesday under the auspices of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These hearings "are of critical importance to the future well-being of the country," said EPA administrator Russell E. Train, in his opening remarks. "The economic vitality of the auto industry is closely related to the economic health of the nation," he emphasized.

Compatibility noted

He added that "the public health must be our highest priority" in determining these issues.

Moreover, in coming to grips with the energy crisis, recent studies have indicated that significantly improved fuel economy and low auto emissions are "indeed compatible," Mr. Train said.

Chrysler Corporation, the first of the major U.S. automakers to testify

in the hearings, stressed that the auto industry, in meeting the 1975 clean air standards, already has reduced hydrocarbon emissions by 90 percent, carbon monoxide by 88 percent, and nitrogen oxides by 50 percent from pre-control levels.

"No other industry can match that record, or that contribution to cleaner and safer air," stated Sydney L. Terry, Chrysler's vice-president for public responsibility and consumer affairs.

"The real question is how much farther do we have to go beyond today's very stringent standards? How much will even tougher standards cost in money and scarce energy?" Mr. Terry asked.

Chrysler indicated that 1977 controls as now required would cost American consumers over \$200 more per car, as well as a 12 percent loss in fuel economy over the 1975 models.

General Motors, scheduled to testify Wednesday, already has announced that to meet the 1977 standards, consumers can expect an additional price tag of \$95 to \$120 for the control equipment and maintenance, and an extra \$95 in fuel bills. This is in addition to the added \$200 to \$260 in costs already incurred in the 1975 models compared to earlier, uncontrolled cars.

GM officials maintain that fuel economy gains in 1975 cars exceeded by 28 percent 1974 models. These gains could well be lost if automakers are required to meet 1977 standards, GM officials maintain.

Influence denied

Although President Ford in his energy and economic message, to Congress last week stated he would submit legislation to Congress to "modify and defer automotive pollution standards for five years," EPA has said repeatedly that this will not influence the outcome of its findings.

The hearings are being conducted "from a clean slate," administrator Train stated. Final decisions whether to suspend 1977 standards for one year (the maximum authority vested in EPA) and any long-term recommendations to the President and Congress on fuel economy measures will be based on the hearing record, he indicated.

Any further suspensions of auto emission controls, such as the five-year delay already requested by the President, would have to be legislated by Congress.

Bouteflika's return sheds light on plot

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

By leaving New York Monday, apparently headed for home, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, has damped down rumors of involvement in an alleged plot against President Boumedienne.

Mr. Bouteflika's prolonged stay in New York after his duties ended as President of the 1974 UN General Assembly, had begun to provoke comment here and in the Middle East.

This speculation was fueled by events within Algeria over the past year, not least the "violent accidental death" in December of Interior Minister Ahmed Medeghri. Mr. Bouteflika was a close associate of Mr. Medeghri and abandoned the UN General Assembly briefly to attend his funeral.

Even now Mr. Bouteflika's return, apparently to preside over the OPEC oil and foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to open in Algiers Saturday, does not answer all the questions that have been raised.

Curious absences

As far back as last March, visitors to Algeria noted that Mr. Bouteflika was on "occasional" absence from his accustomed position at President Boumedienne's elbow during discussions with visiting dignitaries. In addition, the young and charismatic Foreign Minister did not accompany Mr. Boumedienne during the latter's attendance at the Islamic conference in Lahore last spring.

Monitor correspondent John Cooley reports from Beirut that during the past year a split apparently developed between President Boumedienne and at least two of his old associates, Interior Minister Medeghri and Cherik Belkacem, influential figure of the National Liberation Front (FLN), Algeria's only legal political party.

These two men, together with Mr. Boumedienne and Mr. Bouteflika, were instrumental in removing Ahmed Ben Bella from power in 1965.

Policies disputed

But during this past year, the same two men are said to have opposed President Boumedienne's desire for greater militancy abroad and more socialism at home. They favored a more technocratic approach using Western capital and know-how.

Beirut sources suspect that President Boumedienne now will expect Mr. Bouteflika to prove his good faith, which these sources say is genuine. It is possible that his prolonged stay in New York enabled him to sort out with President Boumedienne the terms of his return.

Why Britain gave up on Dover-Calais rail tunnel

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain's decision to abandon the Anglo-French project to link Britain to the continent with a tunnel has generated bad feelings on both sides of the English Channel.

The dream of tunneling under the stormy, 20-mile straits is over a hundred years old, and earlier this year both France and Britain began construction efforts on an underground rail link between Dover and Calais.

However, Jan. 20, the Labour government's Minister for the Environment, Anthony Crosland, said the Cabinet had decided to cease work on the tunnel because of escalating costs and Britain's uncertain economic position. Calling the most recent estimates of the project's cost — \$6 billion — "quite unacceptable," Mr. Crosland said that the present economic crisis left no alternative to abandoning the tunnel.

The tunnel would have been the

biggest single industrial undertaking in Britain's postwar history, and government officials argued that under existing conditions it would not have been fair to place such demands on the taxpayer. There was also doubt that in the midst of a general "liquidity crisis" the public and private firms engaged in the massive project would have been up to the task.

Some observers speculated that another reason for canceling the project was concern that it would have further distorted Britain's regional economic imbalance — with most of the money for the tunnel being spent in the region surrounding the project, the relatively prosperous southeast.

Although Parliament approved the government's decision, critics have continued to question the action. Despite the expense of the project, they argue that the direct government expenses were likely to be under \$1 billion. Moreover, they point out that almost \$60 million has already been spent on the tunnel.

In Parliament, Paul Channon, the

Conservative Party's shadow spokesman on the environment, said that in the long run the decision to abandon the tunnel would do more economic harm than good.

The major charge brought against the decision, however, is that at a time when Britain is attempting to renegotiate the terms of its Common Market membership, the tunnel cancellation is likely to anger European countries, particularly the French.

French Government officials de-

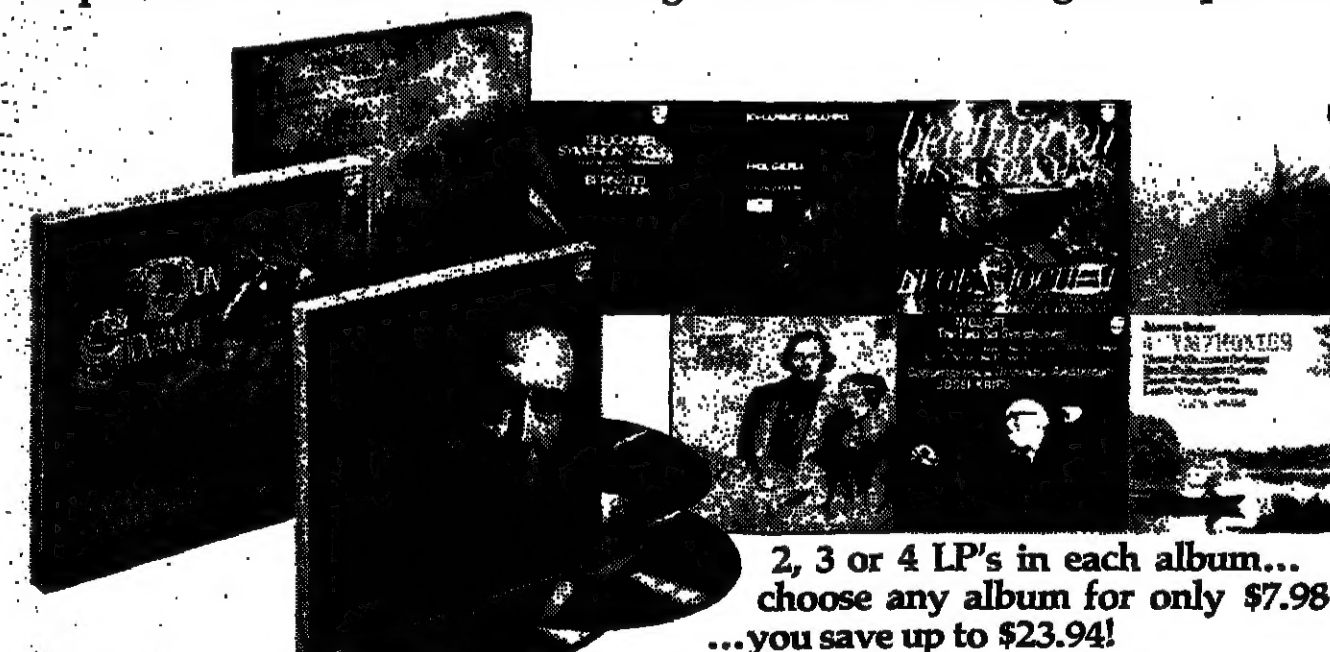
scribed the decision as a "betrayal."

However, British officials are not thought to take this reaction too seriously and report that the French Government was considering a similar move. They also doubt that the decision will affect Britain's efforts to gain better terms of membership within the Common Market.

"The tunnel decision was based on economic realities, pure and simple," said one official, "and I'm sure this is how it has been interpreted in Paris."

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

World code urged for punishing terrorists

Paris

A senior French Cabinet minister Tuesday demanded that the world community agree on a code of punishment for international terrorists such as those who seized hostages at Orly Airport Sunday.

The statement by Interior Minister Michael Poniatowski was the first time a French official of his rank has spoken out against terrorism and evidently marked a hardening of France's attitude.

"I wish there to be an agreed international position that would allow the punishment of terrorist-killers there is no other word for them," Mr. Poniatowski told newsmen. "Agreed and collective implementation of such measures would notably permit courts in countries where such attacks are staged to place their perpetrators on trial."

Three Arab gunmen tried to fire a rocket at an Israeli airliner Sunday, then fought with police and seized 10 hostages for 18 hours. They were later given a plane which flew them to Baghdad, where they were arrested.

New Soviet bomber an arms-talks issue

Washington

U.S. intelligence sources say the Russians have started deploying a new long-range supersonic bomber that may be an issue in the next stage of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons.

They said a small number of the new bombers, code-named Backfire, have appeared at a Soviet Air Force base in southwestern Russia and a Soviet naval base in the Black Sea region.

Although expected, the first deployment of the swing-wing Backfire could sharpen a controversy potentially standing in the path of final U.S.-Soviet agreement on curbing nuclear arms. Administration officials said the status of the new bomber was not resolved when President Ford and Soviet Communist chief Leonid I. Brezhnev agreed last November on the framework of a ten-year pact restricting each country to 2,400 strategic missiles and heavy bombers.

UN troops leave summit of Mt. Hermon

United Nations, N.Y.

Bad weather has driven United Nations peace-keeping troops from the summit of Mt. Hermon in the strategic



UN's Kurt Waldheim

Golan Heights separating Israel and Syria, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Tuesday.

He said the decision to leave the summit unmanned owing to severe weather conditions was taken after consultations with the parties and with their full agreement.

Whenever weather permitted, daily ski patrols would be made to the summit from two other positions on the mountain which were still being manned, he said.

"With the improvement of the weather at springtime, UNDOF (the UN Disengagement Observer Force) will resume its manning of the position," the Secretary-General said in a report to the Security Council.

AMC joins automakers offering cash rebates

Detroit

American Motors Corporation, following in step with the nation's "big three" automakers, announced Tuesday it will offer cash rebates of up to \$600 to buyers of certain of its small cars.

American Motors said its rebates will range from \$200 to buyers of all 1975 Gremlin and Hornet models to \$400 for Hornet models with special equipment and on to \$600 on certain Matador models.

Unlike the three other auto rebate plans, AMC said its offer gives the buyer the option of taking part of the rebate in cash and part in an extension of the firm's "buyer protection plan," or auto guarantee program. The AMC rebate plan starts today and is scheduled to end Feb. 28.

Soviets plan dictionary of Lenin's language

Moscow

Soviet linguists have begun work on a five-volume dictionary of the language used by Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, a Soviet newspaper reports.

Sovetskaya Kultura said the new dictionary, based on the latest 55-volume edition of Lenin's collected works, would contain every word and

phrase known to have been used by Russia's most revered revolutionary during more than 35 years of political activity.

Senior citizens' club

London

The 200 men who joined a club here for lonely people over 60 are in great demand. More than 9,000 women have joined.

"It's not fair to the men," said Mrs. Roz Osborn, founder of the club. She said she got letters from the men saying "Please, no more. We can't do it. There's too many of them."

"So far we've had 12 weddings," she added.

Supreme Court upsets Louisiana jury law

Washington

The U.S. Supreme Court Tuesday struck down a Louisiana law which excluded from jury service all women except those who had previously filed a written declaration of their desire to serve on juries.

The ruling came in the case of a male defendant convicted of rape who claimed the law denied him his Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial by a jury "of a representative segment of the community."

The challenged Louisiana provision had resulted in only 10 percent participation by women on juries, while women comprised 53 percent of the local population.

While the decision had been widely anticipated by observers, most were surprised at the court's failure to include a provision denying retroactivity to its judgment.

The omission throws into question the validity of all Louisiana jury verdicts returned against all criminal defendants tried under existing law.

Sadat affirms readiness to sign peace with Israel

Paris

President Sadat of Egypt was quoted Tuesday as saying he is still prepared to sign a peace agreement with Israel and as softening an earlier demand for a degree of Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory within three months.

In an interview with the newspaper Le Monde, President Sadat also was highly critical of the Soviet Union and reassured praise for and faith in Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

as a Mideast peacemaker. But he criticized recent remarks by Dr. Kissinger suggesting the United States could intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf to secure oil supplies.

"Henry was wrong to use such language. The gunboat policy of the last century is inconceivable in today's world," Mr. Sadat said.

FBI chief admits files on Congress

Washington

FBI director Clarence M. Kelley acknowledged Tuesday that his agency maintains files on members of Congress that include unsubstantiated allegations volunteered by the public. But Mr. Kelley denied that such information was misused.

Chairman Don Edwards of the House civil-rights subcommittee said Mr.



FBI's Clarence Kelley

Kelley had denied the existence of such files at hearings last year.

Mr. Edwards (D) of California made the assertion in announcing he has invited both Mr. Kelley and Attorney General William B. Saxbe to testify at hearings later this month on the files. Mr. Edwards said Messrs. Saxbe and Kelley will be asked "to lay out the full and complete story of these activities."

QUOTE

Aide says FBI entitled to files on Congress

"What... separates them from the rest of the American people? What are they afraid of?" John P. Mohr, a former assistant to the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, questioning why congressmen are so concerned about FBI files on members of Congress. Mr. Mohr asserted that the agency has the right to maintain informational files on members of Congress.

MINI-BRIEFS

Amnesty sign-up urged

Presidential Clemency Board chairman Charles E. Goddell Tuesday urged in Washington that thousands of draft dodgers and deserters sign up for the amnesty program before it expires in 9 to 10 days.

"We have over 100,000 out there eligible for the clemency program," Mr. Goddell said. "And I don't think most of them know it."

Kennedy may visit Cuba

U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy will visit Cuba later this year, reliable sources said in Havana. Two of the Democratic Senator's aides paid a brief visit to Havana two weeks ago to discuss the visit, according to the sources. Officials neither confirmed nor denied the report.

Iraq jails terrorists

Iraq Tuesday denounced the three Arab terrorists who seized 10 hostages at Orly Airport in Paris Sunday and said the gunmen had been placed under arrest in Baghdad.

Ford edges Muskie

President Ford holds only a 46 to 45 edge over Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine among voters asked to choose between the two for the presidency in 1976, the Harris survey said Monday in New York.

Gas-rationing poll

President Ford's chief spokesman said Monday in Washington that polls showing the public would prefer gasoline rationing over higher gasoline taxes reflect a lack of understanding of the impact of a rationing system.

Mortgage interest cut

The Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington lowered the maximum allowable interest rate for mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration to 8.5 percent from 9 percent, effective Tuesday. At the same time, the Veterans Administration announced a similar decrease in the maximum rate of VA-guaranteed home mortgages.

Whitlam, back from tour, faces severe challenges

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has returned from a 3½-week world tour to face political and economic trouble that analysts say is the gravest his Labor government has encountered.

Mr. Whitlam embarked on the 18-nation trip despite protests by newspapers and politicians who claimed he should stay home to deal with local problems. While he was gone, unemployment and prices rose; there was a devastating cyclone in Darwin; and a ship collapsed part of a major bridge in Tasmania.

Political analysts say Mr. Whitlam is going to have a fight on three fronts: against the nation's economic problems, to retain control of his own party, and to keep the Liberal-Country Party opposition from forcing new elections.

Opportunity for opposition

Labor took power in December, 1973, after 23 years of Liberal-Country rule. The opposition is given a good chance of winning, if elections are held soon.

These were among the problems waiting for Mr. Whitlam:

- Unemployment. November figures released just before he left showed a seasonally adjusted level of 5.6 percent. New figures announced Jan. 12 put the figure at 4.6 percent.

- Continuing layoffs. More dismissals are expected unless there is a major economic revival, and General

Motors-Holden may lead the way by laying off 5,000 workers.

- Prices. December cost-of-living figures to be published soon are expected to show an inflation rate of more than 20 percent a year.

- States rights. Differences between the federal and state governments are growing over finance, constitutional rights of states, and relations of the state and federal governments with Britain.

Test of control

Mr. Whitlam's party holds a conference next week that should provide a test of the Prime Minister's control. There are likely to be tough questions, including some on the supply of Australian uranium to France, even though the French have not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Mr. Whitlam may also be chided for not having persuaded European governments to admit more Australian beef.

There is speculation that the party may eventually dump him as Prime Minister, probably in favor of Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns. But many political sources doubt this will happen.

A greater threat comes from Parliament, which reconvenes Feb. 11. The opposition-controlled Senate could force elections by blocking government financial bills at any time. Many observers believe the opposition will be slow to act, however, at least until it becomes clearer which way the nation's economy is heading.

★ Trying to revive Ulster cease-fire

Continued from Page 1

whenever Sinn Féin has allowed itself to be tested at the ballot box in the past, it has usually won few votes.

For the British Government, the problem is that a self-respecting, sovereign government cannot give in to gunmen without losing respect and authority—not to speak of the trust of those who have defied the gunmen in favor of the constitutional process. In Northern Ireland there is an added dilemma: the Protestant majority, outnumbering Catholics 2-to-1, almost certainly would resort to mass protest, even violence, to thwart what they thought was a sellout by Britain to the Catholics and the IRA.

Murderous blasts

Yet for the British Government, failure to renew the cease-fire would mean a return to violence by the IRA

— violence likely to be more and more directed against Britons in Britain, as last November's murderous bomb blasts in Birmingham portended.

Cigarette smuggling blamed on taxes

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, N.C.—Uniform taxes and stiffer penalties for convicted offenders are needed to stop cigarette smuggling, according to state and federal officials.

State revenue officials estimate that one million packs of cigarettes, taxed 2 cents in North Carolina where tobacco is a staple of both agriculture and industry, is taxed as high as 24 cents in New York City.

★ French Army buffeted

Continued from Page 1

And here's the rub. There is no doubt that the soldiers' grievances, many real, some imagined, have been deliberately exploited by the extreme Left for its own purposes. This does not mean the conservative Communist Party, but groups of Maoists and Trotskyites.

Change in officers

The trouble in the French Army, however, lies not only with the conscript enlisted men but also with the officers. The French officer corps, ever since the Vietnam and Algeria debacles, has changed radically. It no longer consists of young bespurred haroms with elegant drawing-room behavior (the nobility has left the Army and retreated to business and diplomacy).

Many of today's officers come from the petite bourgeoisie, and do not earn enough money to eat in their own messes most of the time. They are regarded almost as second-class citizens— their cousins, say, in computers, earning twice as much.

The new officers know that, despite frequent declarations to the contrary, French military independence is a paper claim and that in an emergency France would have no choice but to rely on the military power of the United States.

Secret report

The Army's chief of staff, Gen. Alain de Boissieu (son-in-law of Charles de Gaulle) has compiled a report on military morale. The report is confidential but, according to one leak, it suggests that the Army might not be capable of supporting the civil power if there were another upheaval like that of the student-workers uprising of 1968.

In that year General de Gaulle flew secretly to West Germany to be sure of the support of the commanders of the French troops there.

There are three choices for the French Government: to have a professional Army, like the British and now the Americans, with proper pay and conditions; to give the existing Army more money for both men and equipment; or to try to muddle along as now.

France has chosen the third "solution." The reason? Lack of money.

The lasting irony will be if France gets a better Army because of extreme left-wing Trotskyite agitation, and that is not an impossibility.

★ Focus: D.C. gears up the THE party

Continued from Page 1

stresses it will qualify as "the biggest single exhibit of the bicentennial." Also by late 1976 an 18-mile segment is expected to be in operation.

Another project which sputtered almost to a standstill in the midst of the birthday rush was the proposed national visitors' center at Union Station. Originally seen as a grand combination of garage, museum, currency exchange, and traveler's aide, the center almost ended up as a massive hole in the ground because of

funding and administrative troubles. But it is now under construction once again.

Aside from such setbacks, it is the logistics of handling the bicentennial crowds that most concern those in charge of Washington plans. Economies has brought the original plan for 21 fringe area parking lots down to a more modest total of three: Robert Kennedy Stadium, the Pentagon, and possibly Bolling Air Force Base.

Currently, the largest hassle is over who will shuttle the passengers of

cars parked in those outskirt areas into town. The National Park Service, under the Interior Department, is apparently legally entitled to choose "interpretative services" for city visitors and has tapped Tourmobile, private group long under contract to the Park Service, to run the shuttle. However, city and transit authority officials would much prefer to see city buses used for the job. While a Park Service spokesman says "the only dispute is that some people don't like our decision."

★ Japanese optimistic

Continued from Page 1

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has been visiting Moscow while another influential politician, Shigeru Hori, touched base in Peking.

The Miki Cabinet wants to stake out a new policy toward the Soviet Union. It does not expect an early resolution of Japan's longstanding claim to four small northern islands, but it does not want political relations with Moscow to revolve continually around this essentially backward-looking territorial issue.

Tokyo would like to explore with Moscow the shape of Soviet-Japanese relations for years to come. The Kremlin, some analysts here believe, may be in a more favorable mood toward Japan after having abrogated its 1973 economic pact with the United States.

At the same time, Tokyo wants to keep the momentum going in negotiations with Communist China. Diplomatic relations having been established two years ago, the next step will be the negotiation and conclusion of a peace treaty.

★ Rhodesian frontier—hostile land

Continued from Page 1

at times with children, milking, making butter, raising vegetables for sale. Their husbands, meanwhile, are supervising work in the fields, marketing crops, or serving as police reserves.

The Christie homestead is three miles from town on the narrow side road that becomes almost impassable when rains are heavy. The house is on a knoll, surrounded by a tall chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. Three hostile dogs help guard the entrances.

Intentions doubted

The Christies and their neighbors are concerned that the Dec. 11 Lusaka cease-fire agreement may only give the guerrillas a chance to resupply, relocate, regroup. They suspect black African fighters do not really want to stop attacking or planting those land mines.

"We don't mind if it's back to square one again," Nigel says. "We shall know exactly where we stand."

In their barricaded homes, these isolated whites say Rhodesian blacks are not yet ready for majority rule but only are being urged on by guerrillas to claim it. They say the blacks want to see the whites driven out so they

can get land themselves. They want white land, which is well tended. But they refused to care for their own tribal land properly.

There is a straightforward white Rhodesian view. They feel it does not often get a fair hearing.

With the welcome novelty of a visitor, the Christies talk persuasively until nearly midnight. You go to bed thinking of that fence only a few yards away. For the one night, the visitor understands what these people, black and white, live with every night of the year.

Off in the darkness, an African drum taps at intervals until dawn.

Ducks on reservoir add to water pollution

By the Associated Press

Seattle—Ducks may look picturesque paddling across a lake, but from the standpoint of water quality the view is not so pretty.

John Courchesne of the city Water Department says eight ducks create as much pollution as one man. "If you've got 2,000 ducks in a reservoir, you've got trouble," he says.

★ Ford plans challenged

Continued from Page 1

A delay, argued the senators, would give Congress time to develop "fair and equitable alternatives" to Mr. Ford's price-raising actions, which, said Messrs. Kennedy and Jackson, would cause "massive hikes" in the cost of gasoline, home heating oil, and electricity.

The outcome, then, is unclear in the President's complex package of economic and energy measures, designed to stimulate the economy and, at the same time, cut off consumption in the United States. Mr. Ford is trying to put pressure on Congress to approve his package as a whole, piecemeal.

Easing money supply

In a separate move related to the economy, the Federal Reserve Board reduced the amount of money which banks must hold to back up deposits. This will release about \$1.1 billion in additional loans.

Gradually the Federal Reserve Board, chaired by Arthur F. Burns, is increasing the nation's money supply in an effort to stimulate business activity. Availability of money downward pressure on interest rates.

Mrs. Rockefeller calls V-mansion 'nice old house'

By the Associated Press

Washington—Happy Rockefeller says the old residence that she and Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller will occupy "a nice old house."

She said she would move into the year-old mansion before summer, hoped it would be "a wonderful house... where people can have a good time and put up their feet and relax."

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

How to help world hunger

What Monitor readers would do

"In response to the Monitor page on hunger December 6, I am sending 2 percent of my income to CARE." — Mrs. Marjorie Murphy, California.

"Ample fed households should eat a little less and waste nothing. Also restaurants should serve much less food to customers." — Mrs. G. T. Broad, New Zealand

"Have CARE booths in large stores so that money can be given [more easily]." — Verna Smith, Maryland

"The U.S. should match food dollars for dollars spent by underdeveloped countries for birth control."

"In 1974, Americans spent \$22 billion for liquor, another \$14 billion for tobacco. A small fraction of this outlay — \$2 billion — would alleviate world famine for another nine months." — Carol F. Flinders and Bronwen Godfrey, California.

By Lyndie McCormick

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
More than 3,200 responses have poured into this newspaper in response to its full page of articles and questions last Dec. 6 on how individual citizens can help alleviate world hunger.

The responses, from as far afield as Ethiopia, India, and New Zealand, indicate an acute awareness of, and deep concern for, the hungry — about half of the world's 4 billion people.

A large majority of readers who replied showed they were willing to change their own life-styles to help — 62 percent, for instance, favored no fertilizer for their lawns; 58 percent would go without meat one day a week; 56 percent would go without meat two days a week; 45 percent favored emergency food shipments even if their own taxes had to rise to provide them; 65 percent supported long-term aid to help other nations grow more food (again even if U.S. taxes had to rise), and 68 percent supported a cutback in the grain used to manufacture alcohol in the U.S. (see box at right).

Only 32 percent were in favor of contributing 2 percent of annual personal income to famine relief agencies; 42 percent were opposed; 26 percent expressed no opinion.

Initiatives dulled

At the same time, however, many readers thought it futile to supply aid to nations that do not control their populations: "Is it Christian to keep two alive today so that eight or 10 may die tomorrow?" — Mark H. Brown of Alta, Iowa, formerly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

— Robert L. Clifford of Williamsburg, Va., a former UN advisor: "Food self-sufficiency and family planning are the two sine qua non to resolve the food problem over the long term. For about 25 years the U.S. has been feeding the Indian subcontinent. . . . This has dulled local initiatives. [I was there.]"

— "Support international programs that assist underdeveloped nations with family planning." — Margery Robertson, Portland, Ore.

Other comments:
— "I do not feel drastic measures in my own life-style are called for until those in other countries take drastic measures themselves. Birth control in India is not pushed very hard. Zaire spends millions of dollars for a boxing match, while people need help."

Cosmetic solutions

— "All this hue and cry about countries who will not make efforts to control population is misdirected. Twenty-three million Americans are hungry. Charity begins at home."

— "Compulsory birth control, abortion on demand, enforced sterilization once a woman bears two children." — "I understand people of needy nations have children so they will have support in old age. To stop overpopulation, governments should assure them of old-age care."

Most readers either mentioned India by name or clearly had it in mind. Few replies referred to Africa or to other areas where hunger is severe.

Many said they found it hard to see why they should work hard to send food to India when Indians refused to eat cows or, as it seemed to readers, take stronger steps to solve their own problems.

(The Hindu religion considers cattle sacred.)
— "If we could learn how the wealthy in India were helping their own, we would be more cooperative in assisting." — Mrs. Richard C. Thompson, Florida.

Others indicated India would be better off spending money for food rather than for atomic power. For example:

Deliberate planning?

— "I will dispense with the use of fertilizer for 1975. All this, of course, is small but it adds up. What does not add up is . . . India spending countless dollars on her nuclear research instead of doing something for her starving."

— "It would be well to tax heavily the rich of those countries where the people are faced with famine, e.g. Ethiopia and India. It is not fair for our citizens to bear

How readers would change life-styles

	yes	no	no response
1. Stop fertilizing your lawn.	62.3%	15.8%	21.9%
2. Go without meat one day a week.	53.0%	12.6%	34.4%
3. Go without meat two days a week.	56.8%	23.5%	20.7%
4. Contribute 2 percent of your annual income to responsible agencies that feed the hungry around the world.	32.4%	41.6%	26.0%
5. Support immediate emergency shipments of food to other nations — even if it means your own taxes would rise.	45.4%	30.7%	23.9%
6. Support long-term aid to other nations to help them grow more food on their own — even if it means your taxes would rise.	65.3%	16.6%	18.1%
7. Urge your government and the liquor industry to cut back on grain used in the manufacture of alcohol.	67.9%	6.5%	25.6%



the burden, although we want to alleviate the distress of other people, especially the poor children."

— "I am from India. I feel Indian Government has a deliberate planning to keep people hungry to rule over poor masses for a longer period. Fertilizers and modern tools is a confusing matter for ordinary farmers. Even if water is made available, Indian farmers will grow food. But the Indian Government can plan wars, atom bombs, but not harnessing water for the entire country."

Specific suggestions:

— "Rather than simply going without meat, the fattening of animals by grain and soybeans should be discouraged. Also, there is a great deal of material which can be fed to animals which is now being wasted in our daily garbage." — Robert B. Egbert, New Hampshire.

— "Stop issuing citizenship to doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., who come here from those countries, get a good education, and then stay here."

— "1. Encourage more people to grow food, cities making available allotments for victory gardens. 2. Have community composting areas such as in Scarsdale, N.Y. [to make organic, non-petroleum fertilizer]."

— "I strongly recommend that government officials tighten their belts as an example."

— "Church-controlled distribution will eliminate graft."

— "A World Food Bank to be drawn on by countries who make payment with their own natural resources."

On waste:

— "Restaurants waste much too much food. They might offer ladies' portions, since they usually give out the same large portions no matter who eats it. They

could . . . charge the same amount for smaller portions, and somehow recycle the money saved into relief agencies." — a Chicago reader:

— "Cut down on school lunch servings. The barrels of untouched, yet served food from school lunches go to actually hungry children."

— "Waste food in restaurants is appalling. If people would order with care and refuse servings they could not eat, waste would be reduced."

— "Make a virtue out of conservation instead of constantly consuming and expanding."

— "Americans need to drastically alter eating habits . . . from near gluttonous to moderation. Stop the promotion of food that has little nutritional value."

To help others help themselves:

— "Most hungry people of the world are hungry because they are too poor to buy food. Giving food is only a short-term solution, but necessary. Helping people help themselves is the only solution. We can help by helping people grow more food and helping governments earn foreign exchange." — K. Gowam, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

— "The large powers, not just the U.S., should pool their resources to teach the poor nations how to grow their own food."

— "We can help the hungry by studying their present capabilities of producing their own food, then design a modest program for each area, so that every able person and all the available soil can be used, even the smallest unit."

— "With aid, we should send the necessary know-how to help the critical areas start on new and vital agricultural programs."

Several respondents cited a Chinese proverb to the effect:

If you give a man a fish, you feed him for one day. If you teach him how to fish, you feed him for a lifetime.

— "The only solution is to help people to help themselves. It concerns me that the U.S. is expected to feed the world and we are maligned by the countries we are helping." — Margaret Brown, California

— "Feeding the world is imperative, but it must be part of a total system of economic advancement coupled with population restraints."

— "The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity, doing what we can to help him help himself."

— "Send people from our country to other countries so they can teach them the most modern way to farm."

Reduce military spending:

— "Unless we stop the barbaric drive toward military preparedness, humanity is doomed to hunger. Until all natural resources are devoted to constructive needs, hunger will be one barometer for civilization."

— "Hungry nations have no right to even think about making atomic weapons. The money should be used to help the poor help themselves."

— "Reduce . . . the defense budget for money to aid other nations. I appreciate the opportunity to express my feelings — but who is listening?"

— "Divert military funds . . . to agricultural development all over the world. Move life-styles toward a clear view of man's responsibility to earth and society."

A number of responses also criticized the size of the U.S. pet population and the large amounts of money and food resources spent on it:

— "Pet food should [only] be processed from the waste foods of institutions."

— "We should pay sky-high license fees for a second cat or dog."

Money spent on liquor and tobacco:

— "... urge the government to cut back on grain used to make alcohol, use tobacco land to grow other crops."

— Brenda E. Brown, Kansas

— "Those who indulge in smoking, liquor, and gambling should be required to pay very high taxes." — Mrs. Vera Wetman, Illinois

— "If our government would utilize at least a portion of the grains used in alcohol, it would not only feed the starving nations, but help our country reduce crime and accidents." — M.W.J., Colorado

— "I suggest a significant increase in excise tax on cigarettes and alcohol — the fund thereby created could be used to supplement relief efforts."

Criticism of aid:

— "The U.S. has been a sucker too long. We should take care of our own people first. The more we help other countries, the more they hate us." — John Alden, Pennsylvania

— "I am sick and tired of American politicians giving away our assets to nations that do not show any appreciation. No nation has ever helped us. They all take and never give."

— "Why is it always the U.S. taxpayer who pays for everyone?"

Full support:

— "I would gladly adopt all these measures in the hope that they would relieve some suffering somewhere." — Mrs. Richard C. Thompson, Florida

— "These [see above box] are human footsteps that must be taken to feed and help the hungry abroad. We are a rich country and must do it."

— "Nothing tops hunger in priority. Too few news media are doing enough."

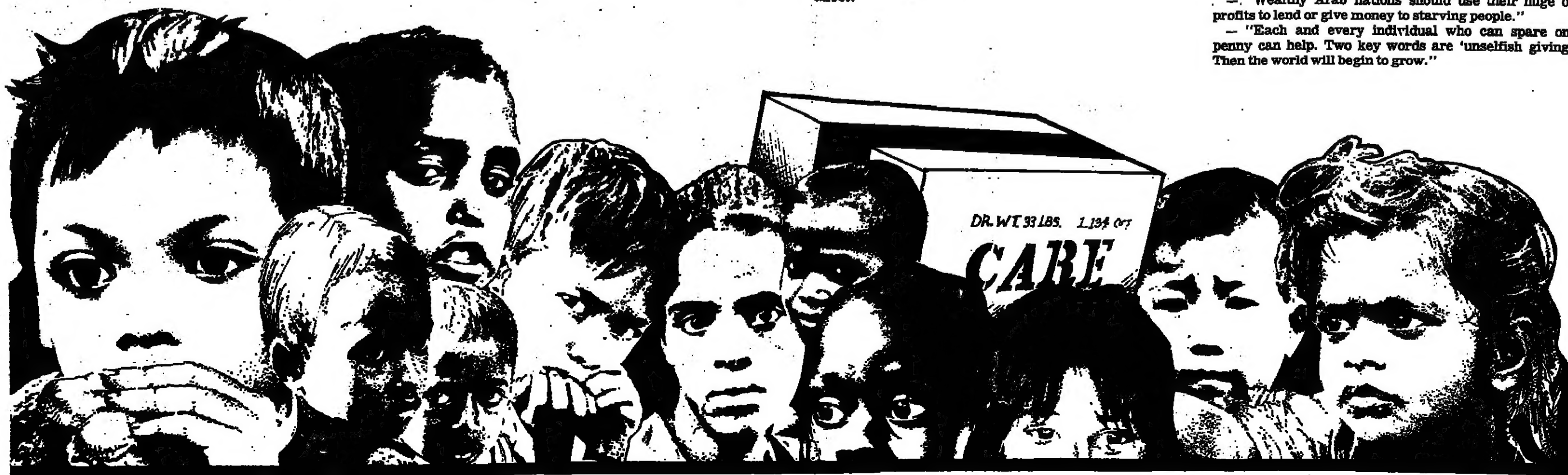
— "[I] just hope that we, as human beings, will feel what it's like to be our brother's keeper and to know that we are responsible."

Other comments:

— "My brother and I made Christmas decorations, and sold them; and sent the money to starving children. You don't have to be old to help." — John A. Cahill, age 11

— "Wealthy Arab nations should use their huge oil profits to lend or give money to starving people."

— "Each and every individual who can spare one penny can help. Two key words are 'unselfish giving.' Then the world will begin to grow."



sports

Cash runs shy for college sports

It's crisis time on campuses across U.S.

By the Associated Press

Collegiate sports budgets have left the steak age and joined the ham and eggs generation. And if things don't improve fairly quickly, more than one athletic department will be on the bread lines.

That's the indication from an extensive Associated Press survey which has disclosed that collegiate sports — just like every other business in America — is taking lumps from runaway inflation and recession.

It is a problem that has shown no class preference, hitting big school and small alike and forcing athletic directors to turn their pockets inside out for the last penny to send their teams on road trips with clean uniforms and full stomachs.

That is, if the team gets to travel at all. The first step a number of schools have taken is to cut road trips to those within reach of a bus or station wagon. That way, there is no need for a costly stay at a hotel.

But the belt-tightening does not stop there — not with the recent congressional action requiring equal opportunity for women. Not with costs rising for everything from school books to sweat socks. Not with people spending their season-ticket money on next week's groceries.

Stopgap measures taken

The crisis has shown itself clearly on campuses from Maine to California while college officials grope for answers to what may be unresolvable problems.

In the meantime, some actions have been taken: the dormitory of a host school has replaced the hotel for many visiting clubs, and the cafeteria hot lunch has supplemented the pre-game steak.

Scholarships are dropping like blockers during a kickoff, causing a number of coaches to consider returning to one-platoon football as a money-saver.

Alumni are asked if their checking accounts could stand another withdrawal. The frequency of recruiting trips has been cut, if not dispensed with entirely. New sources of revenue are sought in the promotion of lesser sports that have no history of money production.

Little gains in big-time

Each college contacted had an idea — a tourniquet to stop the flow of red ink. But each admitted, soberly, that their measure was merely a stopgap.

Some results were predictable. Smaller schools couldn't understand

why the big schools were fussing so about money.

"I have no sympathy for some big schools," said one athletic director who preferred anonymity. "They could make it if they didn't want to spend so much on everything. Oklahoma had sellouts of more than 60,000 fans at about \$10 a head this past football season. I think that should give them enough to get by."

Surprisingly, though, the Sooners claimed little financial gain from the sold-out season.

"It cost as much to travel to Lincoln, Neb., this year as it did to go to Los Angeles a year ago," said J. R. Morris, Oklahoma vice president, who said a \$400,000 surplus carried into the season was wiped out.

Drawback to one platoon

Others reason that a cut in scholarships, from football, for example, would reduce traveling, recruiting, and feeding costs — spurring the controversial suggestion that the one-

platoon system, absent since the 1950s, make its return to college ball.

"That's the only rule that would drastically cut expenses," says Penn State Coach Joe Paterno.

With one-platoon football, a school wouldn't have as many players on athletic scholarships. But because the same players would be on both the offensive and defensive units, the level of play could drop, resulting in less exciting football.

And if there's one thing no athletic director wants, it's a dull football team. Most of the colleges responding to the survey said that football was the major revenue-producer of the athletic program.

Frequently, maybe too frequently, the athlete is caught in the middle of a college's battle with its bill collector. The rainy day money once stashed in the cookie jar has been washed away by an economic flash flood, leaving some schools helplessly submerged and others building makeshift dams before the waters reach their doors.

Europe tennis tournaments are ready, but will stars play?

By the Associated Press

Tennis officials have lined up an attractive calendar of big money tournaments for Europe this year. Now they wonder how many top stars can be lured away from the United States to play in them?

Last year World Team Tennis kept most of the best players in America and skinned the cream off the European circuit. Europe was bitter about being squeezed out.

Now WTT will go on again, probably from mid-May to mid-August with a break for Wimbledon.

European tournament officials hope that what they read is true — that some players are disenchanted with WTT and may not return to it.

The way to attract

"No one can guarantee that players will compete," said Geoff Mullis, a member of the men's International Professional Tennis Council, which drew up the calendar. "But we have to find some means to attract a reasonable entry."

The bait is \$450,000 in prize money for European events in May and June, excluding the two big traditional tournaments, the French championships in Paris and the all-England championships at Wimbledon.

Meanwhile, Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis, which has the first four months of the year all to itself by agreement with the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF), plans indoor events in Eu-

rope on the same scale as in 1974.

With WCT's events stretching from early February to the end of April, and the ILTF calendar following that, there will be a big money tournament somewhere in Europe almost every week until past midsummer.

Wimbledon is June 23-July 6

"Tennis may have its troubles in Europe, but I think we are giving a good lead," said John McDonald, WCT's international tournament director.

McDonald has set up a series of European indoor events, beginning at Bologna, Italy, Feb. 8, and continuing in Barcelona, Rotterdam, London, Berlin, Munich, Monte Carlo and Stockholm. Each tournament carries prize money of at least \$80,000.

WCT players on the European circuit include Arthur Ashe, Dick Dell, Steve Kruevitz and Sherwood Stewart of the United States, Dick Crealy of Australia and Guillermo Vilas, the young Argentinean left-hander who won the 1974 Grand Prix.

They will play alongside European favorites like Bjorn Borg of Sweden, Tom Okker of The Netherlands, Adriano Panatta of Italy and Hans Pohmann of Germany.

Apart from the French championships and Wimbledon, the richest ILTF European events are at Hamburg May 19, Rome May 26, and Nottingham, England, June 16, all tournaments with \$100,000 in prizes.

The French championships run from June 2 to 15, and Wimbledon from June 23 to July 6.

Change of pace

Reaching for sky—and making it

By Phil Elderkin

Superlatives are not always the best soil in which to plant a legend — especially a golf legend. A man can sometimes lose his touch, his concentration and his confidence overnight. But for what it's worth, 27-year-old Johnny Miller has just played two incredible tournaments of super golf.

Last Sunday, with clubs that should be bronzed like baby shoes, Miller shot an 11-under-par 61 in his final round to win the Dean Martin-Tucson Open tournament. The week before, in winning the Phoenix Open, John's 260 was the lowest 72-hole score in 20 years of competition. That time his 61 came in the second round.

Miller also got off to a sizzling start a year ago when he won the first three tournaments on the tour and finished with a record \$353,021 in prize money. Asked at the time what his secret was, he replied: "I used to try to force things, but now I'm just letting them happen."

John, because he does not smoke or drink, is sometimes called a Boy Scout and better. In fact, how can you help but like a guy who is kind to newspapermen, has an actor's profile, a pretty wife, nice kids, a full head of blond hair and brushes his teeth regularly.

Miller's swing is so perfect that he must keep it in a vice when it isn't being used. He just seems to get into a groove and stay there. He practices, of course, but nowhere near the hours most rival pros spend on their games.

"If I seem to be swinging okay in practice, I stop," John explained. "I think I know myself and I think I know how a ball should be hit. For me I think it's more important to get away and do something else, like fish or play tennis. I also like to spend as much time as I can with my family."

Miller is great for writing notes to himself on the back of used envelopes — notes pertaining to his swing or his putting or whatever. By doing this he feels he is committing things that will later help him to a kind of muscle memory bank that he can always draw on.

"I like setting records," he said, "except that they are getting to be a problem. When you set records you have to live up to them and that isn't always possible. I want to keep improving and I expect to improve. But how



Johnny Miller's Midas swing

AP photo

do you top two weeks like Phoenix and Tucson?

"For a while I was hitting the ball so well that it was almost a joke," he continued. "I couldn't do anything wrong. I was driving better and straighter and longer than I ever have in my life."

If Miller has a weakness, it's chipping the ball. He has a tendency for overkill, but he's working on it. "If I had to rely on my chipping to stay on the tour," he said, "I'd be selling hotdogs for a living."

John has been playing golf since he was five-years-old. His target was a piece of old canvas that had been stretched across some beams in the basement of his San Francisco home. But by seven he was taking lessons and putting with the "sure" touch that has never left him.

Now he lives on the edge of the 10th hole of the Silverado Country Club in Napa, Calif., where he has built a six-bedroom \$300,000 house. But you're more apt to see him riding a bicycle or playing

with his kids than you are holding a golf club.

"I want to raise my children to be kind to people and to do the right thing," he said. "And I want to spend time with them, because I think all families should be close. How you live and what kind of person you are is a lot more important than breaking 70."

A couple of weeks ago Miller told the Associated Press: "I'm not the best golfer on the pro tour, but I believe that I might become the best someday if I'm patient. Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Gary Player are all better than I am. I can't match those three in experience yet."

How does Miller feel about his current winning streak, which he will try to continue in this week's Bing Crosby National Pro-Am at California's Monterey Peninsula?

"If I stay rested, I have a chance to keep it going," he replied. "The danger is in over-playing. Too much golf can be just as bad as too little."

But at the rate John is winning, he may have to hire somebody to spend his money for him.

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Sizing up
NBC's
midseason
premieres

By Arthur Unger

Los Angeles

NBC is feeling cocky. As network television moves into what may be its final open "second season" (most insiders agree that it is unlikely there will ever again be one definite period for the mass introduction of substitute shows), NBC is crowing about the year up till now. It is running a close second to CBS in overall ratings, two of its new shows ("Chico and the Man" and "Little House on the Prairie") have proven to be resounding successes. Of its 10 new shows, eight have survived to the second season with the Friday-night lineup the highest-rated night for any network this season.

In addition, NBC's "Today" seems to have withstood the "A.M. America" challenge, on ABC, with that show taking audience from the CBS News while "Today" actually increased its audience. Meanwhile the

Television

"Tonight Show" has also been moving even farther ahead of what is laughingly called the competition. NBC has already introduced two of its second-season shows (Smothers Brothers and Mac Davis) and they have shown rather surprising strength in tough situations.

Listening to NBC president Robert Howard and vice-presidents Marvin Antonovsky, Larry White, and Robert Kasimire, I get the feeling that NBC really believes its own optimistic predictions for the season and year ahead.

Here in Los Angeles, where the executives have gathered to present the second-season entries, I have been trying to estimate the impact of the new NBC programming in the upcoming months. NBC has five new shows scheduled, two you may already have seen, one coming up next week, and two more held in readiness for a March introduction — maybe. But let's look at them individually.

Monday

"The Smothers Brothers Show" (8-9 p.m., premiered Jan. 13) presents the irrepressible brothers... repressed. Having smoldered for several years after the untimely severance of their last show on CBS (for which they successfully sued the network), and having tried unsuccessfully to return with their own kind of relevant show, the brothers have decided to take what was offered — an NBC variety show over which they have little or no control. They do their entertainment thing and hold back on their political thing — which may ultimately turn out to be the most pleasing thing for today's non-political audiences. According to Tommy: "For a while I got so involved in making my political point that maybe I lost my sense of humor." Brother Dick nods in agreement: "Now we'd just like to entertain for a while." The brothers are responsible for their own performances and disclaim credit — or blame — for other performances, such as the absurd Alice Cooper's tooth number on the premiere. They are doing on TV what they do in night clubs — lots of music and brotherly competition. Both brothers agree that their new show reflects their own maturing relationship with each other as well as with the world at large.

First-show ratings were high enough for producer Joe Hamilton (Carol Burnett's husband and producer) to be optimistic about the future. The edge of sadness and resignation which the brothers revealed in their private conversation does not seem to show in their performance. Maybe America will welcome them back in their new subdued format. The brothers believe that the protesting activist period of the 1960s is over for America and that



The Smothers Brothers—Tom (left) and Dick

they must now reflect the blandness and the hunger for entertainment of the 1970s

Thursday

"The Mac Davis Show" (8-9 p.m., premiered Dec. 19) has shown surprising strength against "The Waltons" on CBS. It's a sophisticated country show with talented singer-composer Davis revealing a many-faceted talent which transcends the "Grand Old Opry" and "Hee Haw" syndrome. "I ain't doin' no show in front of no wagon wheel" says Davis, a shrewd and knowing entertainer whose personality comes across as foxy innocence.

It's a good show by country or city standards — there are a variety of guests, topical sketches, and Mac makes songs right on camera. NBC plans to air the show through early March, at which time it will be replaced by two situation comedies. Whether Mac will be moved elsewhere in the schedule, rescheduled for fall, or simply remain in place (leaving the other two shows homeless) remains to be seen. But if Mac Davis has his way — and he has it most of the time — he'll be a permanent fixture on the variety scene.

"Archer" (9-10 p.m., premieres Jan. 30) is based on the near-classic sociological detective novel of Ross Macdonald. His detective, Lew Archer, operates in California and the story line reflects the people, places, and attitudes of that state. "Family Affair's" star Brian Keith has the title role. According to producer David Karp: "'Archer' is not a running, jumping, shouting kind of show." He claims it will rank very low on the violence scale, with Lew Archer not even carrying a gun and virtually no on screen murder. Mr. Karp insists that Archer will be less arch than Colombo, more in the tradition of Sam Spade and Philip Marlowe. He will depend upon his instinctive analysis of people rather than on evidence.

It remains to be seen whether or not TV can promise audiences a detective actioner and provide them with a cerebral hour. If "Archer" follows previous television patterns, it runs the danger of introducing increasingly violent sequences in order to sustain audience interest. However, the recent movie successes of such offbeat dramas as Altman's "The Long Goodbye" and Polanski's "Chinatown" may be harbingers of new directions in TV detective dramas as well.

"Sunshine" (8-9 p.m., probably premieres March 6) originally scheduled for the beginning of the season, was knocked off the air by the FCC prime-time access ruling last summer. Universal went right ahead with the filming and the series is now ready to roll on the air — assuming that Mac Davis doesn't preempt the time. The show is a spin-off from last year's tragic TV movie of the same name, involving the illness of Katie Hayden, who left behind five-year-old Jill and husband/musician Sam. The series skips three years and picks up the story as Sam's singing group tries for show-biz success. Cliff De Young, of "Hair" and "Sticks and Bones" fame, plays Sam again, and delightfully cute 7-year-old Elizabeth Che-shire continues as Jill. Television buffs will recognize "Lost in Space" juvenile Bill Mumy, now grown up and very talented (he plays and writes music as well as one of the scripts).

There will be at least one song per sequence and lots of family-type humor. It sounds a bit like a combination of "The Partridge Family" and "The Waltons" with just a touch of "Midnight Special." The major stumbling block is "The Waltons" — that colossus of a show sitting there on the CBS channel across the road at the same time.

"The Bob Crane Show" (8-30-9 p.m.,



Brian Keith as 'Archer'



Mac Davis

around March 6, maybe) will be on at 8 p.m. instead of 8:30. If hard driving Robert Crane of "Hogan's Heroes" has his way, if he is going to buck "The Waltons," he says he would like to do it head-on, rather than following "Sunshine." This show started life as "Second Start" about a 40-year-old businessman who decides to go back to medical school. It is an MTM production, so you can be sure that the Mary Tyler Moore-Grant Tinker touch will show. According to Bob: "But I must warn you, it is not Ozzie and Harriet time."

The show has been redone for the second season and it is now a hard-hitting whacky comedy rather than the soft-edged show originally planned — and scrapped. The fast talking, wise-cracking Crane personality is destined to overwhelm any TV character he plays, so the Bob Wilcox of the series will be as close to the real Bob Crane as the expert staff of MTM writers can make him. If the Smothers Brothers don't succeed or if anything else on the schedule falters, you may be seeing both "Sunshine" and "Crane" elsewhere on the schedule. But, meantime, count on them for tentative, March premieres... on Thursday.

If this does not sound like the most exciting second-season lineup in television history — well, NBC is still busy chortling happily over its first-season triumph. If you have doubts, do not overlook the fact that the same programming executives who made some shrewd choices in September (who could have predicted the "Chico" success?) are calling the shots now as well.

Second of a three-part series.

What writers saw
as they walked

Walking in America, edited by Donald Zochert. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$10.

By Joseph G. Harrison

There are books — like inventions and jokes — which instantly cause one to ask, "Why didn't I think of that?" Such will occur to many a bookwright upon reading Donald Zochert's "Walking in America." Here is an idea of such excellence and so simple to fulfill that it is astonishing that books like it do not appear with regularity.

What we have are 22 walks, strolls, rambles, climbs by 21 sensitive and highly literate individuals (Thoreau appears twice) through areas of the United States, beginning with John Davis's walk through the pioneer South in 1798 to Colin Fletcher's gang through the Grand Canyon not so many years ago, drawn from the goers' own journals. Hardly a choice can be faulted. Where they might tend to become overspecialized (as among botanists, for example), they are judiciously edited, and, quite simply, they are a delight to read.

Each reader will have his favorite(s). To this reviewer, the happiest surprise was Odell Shepard's simple but profoundly moving account of a walk in the 1920's through dwindling towns of northern Connecticut, and the philosophical conclusions he draws from comparing a plough horse off work (this being "leisure honestly earned") and a cow (whose tranquility is quite otherwise, being "professional").

Or Robert Marshall's grim tale in "The Lure of Doonak," a desolately

forbidding peak in the bitter barrenness of northernmost Alaska. Or, again, Nathaniel Hawthorne's kindly comments — as contrasted with Thoreau's — on the shanties of the Irish railroad layers alongside Walden Pond.

And, speaking of such contrasts, a number emerge with striking force in this book. On the one side there are the mankind-smubbers: Francis Parkman, the great Bostonian historian, whose excerpts are filled with carping criticism of his fellow-walkers; and Thoreau himself, whose mordancy must have made all around him uncomfortable. On the other are August Derleth, the quiet Midwesterner who rejoiced in walking the streets of a small town lovingly observing the acts of his neighbors; and Roy Bedichek with his moving account of the old cedar-chopper.

The well known names are here: John Muir, Vachel Lindsay, John James Audubon, Henry Beston, William O. Douglas and so on. The selection from each is impeccable. But it is the unknowns or the little knowns who most often surprise one, providing insights and pleasures which should urge any reader to his feet and set him walking through his own corner of America.

One note of interest, of the 21 wayfarers, only one was a woman, and she apparently set off in a kind of physical and mental desperation. Is this because in decades past women walkers were not inclined to write, or were there many such? In today's freer-for-women world will we have more accounts of them and the far road? Or will modern life end such



going for both women and men? If so, as this book so beautifully proves, we shall all be the poorer.

The many posts Joseph G. Harrison has filled for the Monitor include overseas news editor and chief editorial writer.

Book briefings

Reference

The Six Version Parallel New Testament. Carol Stream, Ill.: Creation House, \$13.

Creation House has made it much simpler to read the King James Version of the New Testament in the light of all the important new translations. They have taken the King James Version, Living Bible, Revised Standard Version, New English Bible, Phillips Modern English, and the Jerusalem Bible and printed their texts side by side across a double page.

I wish they had numbered the versions in the New English Bible, included Moffat's translation and used a bigger type. But it is still fairly easy to establish which verses you are reading, the type is readable, and the book has been kept to a reasonable size. And to a remarkably reasonable price. I hope that Creation House is working on an Old Testament too.

— Pamela Marsh

Prison notes

The Future of Imprisonment, by Norval Morris. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, \$6.95.

One measure of a country's civilization, it has been said, is the condition of its prisons. If this is so, then professor Morris's slim book on American prisons is doubly important.

He is not satisfied with simply telling us that the prisons often fail to rehabilitate; he offers us ideas for improvements.

If such ideas were widely tried — and proved successful — the number of prisoners would decrease without increasing risks to law-abiding citizens. Indeed, released prisoners would be less likely to commit new crimes, he maintains.

The author, director of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago, admits that his guidelines are controversial and asks only that they be given "scholarly criticism and cautious testing."

He believes that: "To hold 'dangerous' prisoners longer than any other simply because they are considered more likely to commit new crimes is inhumane and is frequently based on false predictions."

Parole dates should not depend on a prisoner's participation in rehabilitation programs, but should be set early in the sentence. The programs should be for prisoners who volunteer for them and not become a device to get out earlier. Behavior of a released prisoner is best estimated on the basis of whether a job will be open for him and what family or community support will be available.

Celebrities

Wide-Eyed in Babylon, by Ray Milland. New York: William Morrow, \$7.95.

Oscar-winning actor Ray Milland has written an engaging autobiography, displaying a remarkable talent as a storyteller. The Hollywood gossip suggested by the title is but a small part of his tale.

His prose is candid, irreverent, sometimes amusing, often showing him changing from Reginald Truscott-Jones, a mischievous, promise-filled boy growing up in Wales, into Ray Milland, American film star.

His attention to descriptive detail brings us along with him; as a young sailor into a dingy tattoo parlor in Alexandria; as a dragon in his Majesty's Horse Guard, escorting the royal coach down Whitehall; and as a wide-eyed innocent, gazing at the bright lights of Sunset Boulevard in 1930.

His strongest writing concentrates on these early years' events. But his later memories give star-gazers a glimpse of their favorite personalities — Gable, Grant, Cagney, Cooper. The real star remains author Milland, who shows that the two dimensions of a movie screen conceal the many dimensions of a man.

— Gregory Lamb

Americana

America in Legend, by Richard M. Dorson. New York: Pantheon Books, \$5.95.

Here is a fresh approach to American his-

tory which lets the common man speak for himself.

Through a collection of legends, ballads, tales, and sayings — that which makes up folklore — Mr. Dorson has illustrated the American spirit as it evolved over three centuries.

The author, a noted collector and professor of folklore, has divided American history into four periods, the latest beginning just a decade ago. These, he identifies as the "religious impulse," "democratic impulse," "economic impulse," and "humane impulse."

These are illustrated from the Puritans to the Woodstock Generation, from ghost stories to drugies.

Good educational entertainment for younger readers as well as adults.

—Brad Knickerbocker

Theater

Sondheim & Co., by Craig Zadan. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., \$12.95.

Broadway's most brilliantly sophisticated song writer since Cole Porter turns out to have been nudged toward his award-winning career by the corn-is-as-high-as-an-elephant's-eye lyricist, Oscar Hammerstein II. When Stephen Sondheim was 15 he asked grown-up friend Hammerstein for unearthing comment on a musical comedy the boy had written — and Hammerstein was unearthing. "In that afternoon I learned more about songwriting and the musical theater than most people learn in a lifetime," recalls Sondheim in this book of neatly dovetailed interviews with him and the gifted people he worked with on "West Side Story," "Gypsy," "Company," "Follies," "A Little Night Music," and more.

Some of the talk is unexpurgated backstage chatter and friction. But it is concentrated on professionals getting a job done rather than on private lives. And a bravo-shouting reader starts to learn, the way Sondheim did from Hammerstein, just how a song or a show is put together.

Sondheim's songs are known for the subtle word play that fits with his interest in puzzles and his house full of games, a setting said to have inspired the play and film "Sleuth." But here he says that the music he most likes to write is "highly romantic." As for his works that have not found favor: "I don't mind putting my name on a flop, so long as we've done something that hasn't been tried before."

—Roderick Nordell

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By Stephen J. Whitfield. His dismissal from a university faculty in 1915 became the first cause célèbre of academic freedom. His indictment for antiwar pamphleteering in 1918 was the start of an unrelenting pacifism. Socialist, Communist, visionary—Nearing's personality and ideas clashed with those of Debs, Sinclair, Thomas, Baldwin and Tugwell. And his early espousal of subsistence farming uncannily prophesied today's back-to-nature counterculture. Stephen Whitfield's first biography of the nonagenarian author of *Living the Good Life* is a singularly engaging portrait of a true American individualist. Illustrated. \$10.95

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science

Electricity or ecology: Canadians vs U.S. dam

By Ron Moyness
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ross Dam, a primary source of hydroelectric power for the City of Seattle, sits high on the Skagit River in the ruggedly beautiful North Cascades mountain range in western Washington. The dam creates a 24-mile-long reservoir backing up slightly over the British Columbia border in the heart of an alpine wilderness and recreation area of mounting popularity.

Today Ross Dam — and its impressive infrastructure of generating plants and more than 13,000 acres of vermillion reservoirs dropping down in three giant steps to the Skagit's gorge — could be the setting of one of a lengthening list of political and economic differences ruffling Canadian-American relations.

Flooding involved

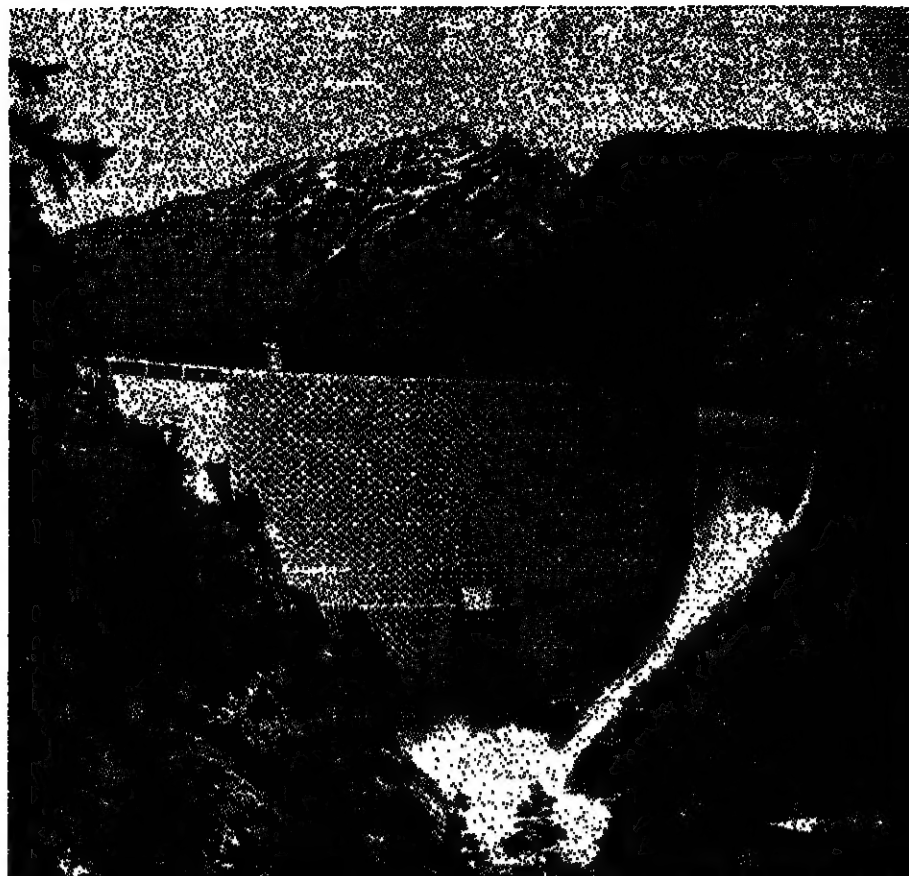
The problem is that, should the U.S. Federal Power Commission allow Seattle City Light to raise the height of the dam, the long-planned 125-foot concrete "saddle" would flood out about 5,180 acres — some 10 miles — of river land in British Columbia's Skagit Valley.

Roger M. Leed, a Seattle attorney speaking for the ROSS (Run Out Skagit Spoilers) Committee, a confederation of Canadian conservation groups, summarized opposition to the project in this way: "The Canadian Skagit Valley is unique in lower mainland British Columbia in its topographical characteristics of west and east side Cascade flora. The Skagit is perhaps the finest fly fishing stream in all of British Columbia. To flood the most scenic and usable 10 miles of this wilderness valley seems to be both senseless and tragic."

Diversions offered

But spokesmen for Seattle City Light, appearing before a team of U.S.-Canadian professionals assembled by the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission (IJC) to weigh the ecological issues involved in the Skagit debate, note that today's Ross Dam reservoir offers fishing, boating, hiking, and a variety of other recreational opportunities for a metropolitan population area of 4 million in both countries. Thousands of visitors come to the area on tours; the opening in 1972 of a new state highway through the area is bringing thousands more to the region.

Further: "The larger Ross Lake would create opportunity for high-density development of water-oriented recreation on and around the lake, leaving the forest and the river for low-density use," the UJC team was told. In short, "overall quality might be just as high for those with a



Courtesy Seattle City Light

The controversial Ross Dam

different spectrum of tastes and interests."

Value seen in balance

The IJC found that the economic value of recreation both for the existing river valley and the proposed lake valley were roughly in balance, and its report proved that in assessing environmental values honest men may differ, although the bulk of testimony offered at IJC hearings opposed the High Dam concept.

Those in favor of the dam also stress the heavy investments being made in the Ross Dam recreational area, and assert that the Skagit Valley, logged and commercially worked over for nearly a hundred years, hardly qualifies as an "untamed wilderness."

Most observers on both sides of the border consider Seattle City Light's legal position to be strong. The IJC study noted that the IJC itself had approved Seattle's application in 1942 to raise the water levels to 1,725 feet in stages. The IJC required that "adequate compensation" be made by Seattle to the province for any damage resulting from use of Canadian lands.

Pacts spotlighted

Annual agreements were concluded between the two parties from 1954 to 1966, permitting flooding across the British Columbia border to elevation 1,600, the IJC noted. In 1967 a 99-year agreement was concluded permitting flooding to the 1,725-foot level behind a Ross Dam face of 1,736 feet when completed. A rental fee of \$24,566.20 a year in cash or equivalent power was agreed upon. In October, 1970, Seattle applied to the Federal Power Commission for authority to begin raising the reservoir to 1,725 feet — and the controversy began.

The provincial government of Dave Barrett, whose New Democratic Party ran to victory in 1972 on a "Save the Skagit Valley" plank, returned the Seattle rental check this year. It

now insists that the matter of compensation, under the Boundary Waters Act, should properly have been decided by the IJC and not by the provincial government and Seattle. It also argues that the 1942 IJC order is invalid in light of conditions today and has asked the IJC to reopen the entire matter.

Meeting proposed

The IJC has politely declined to do so, and the U.S. Department of State regards the problem as one largely to be resolved by British Columbia and Seattle.

However, last Sept. 9 Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman was informed by Robert Williams, British Columbia's Minister of Land, Forest, and Water Resources, that the province had requested the IJC to declare void its order permitting the raising of Ross reservoir. Mr. Williams suggested a meeting for "technical discussions" of the matter.

Mayor Uhlman, who has indicated Seattle's willingness to negotiate a settlement, replied on Sept. 11 that: "The High Ross project is a reflection of the city's urgent need for energy supply. . . . Any solution of this matter must recognize this need."

No announcement yet

The question of compensation to Seattle City Light, should the city abandon its project, has been batted about on both sides of the border for some time, but so far no official announcements have been made by either Ottawa or Victoria. Seattle City Light has spent an estimated \$5 million on its High Ross project planning to date, and compensation — particularly if it involves the question of more costly alternate energy sources, either nuclear or thermal — could add up to millions of dollars.

Some Canadian observers believe that British Columbia, officially reluctant to export energy beyond the normal exchange between B.C. Hydro and the Bonneville Power Administration, would refuse to accept the "replacement energy" idea as a matter of principle.

Accent on energy

Others see the decision of the Federal Power Commission being decided on the "practicalities" of the Pacific Northwest's continuing need for energy.

"If the Federal Power Commission turns down Seattle," said Jes Odam in the Vancouver Sun, "it will not only stop it from generating extra electricity from the Skagit, but it will also cut the feet out from under any negotiations with B.C. to buy extra power on a long-term basis."

Both Seattle and Vancouver newspapers see a glimmer of light in the "technical discussions" between the Province of British Columbia and the City of Seattle. Said a Vancouver Sun editorial:

"It would be nice to think that the government, as well as having the will to fight to save the Skagit Valley, has the sense of justice to do it in a fair and reasonable way."

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Egyptians settled Polynesia . . . maybe

It was the Egyptians who settled Polynesia, says Harvard University Prof. H. Barry Fell.

This theory flies in the face of all previous speculations about the origins of the Polynesians — but Professor Fell has mustered some interesting evidence to support his claim.

For one thing, sounds in the Polynesian languages and early scripts bear a striking similarity to ancient Egyptian. However, the most dramatic proof is an astronomical map recently found in a New Guinea cave. It is signed by an Egyptian navigator named Maui and the solar eclipse it records took place in 231 B.C.

A Wednesday column.

consumer

Warranty law: how it helps you shop

By Lucia Monat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Whether selecting a toaster or a vacuum cleaner, few shoppers now give warranties much more than a passing thought in their decisions.

Until now there has been good reason for the oversight. Often couched in ambiguous phrases only a lawyer could understand, most warranties have exempted much more in parts, labor, and shipping costs than they have promised to fix and pay for.

However, on the heels of five years of scrutiny by the U.S. Congress and such advisory groups as a special 1969 presidential task force, plus some exemplary volunteer action from the industry itself, a new look in warranties is emerging that is likely to make that written guarantee a very important feature in comparison shopping.

In another six months you may begin to notice that warranties are considerably clearer and more informative.

Under new legislation that passed Congress in late 1974, if a company chooses to offer a written warranty, it must state clearly whether the guarantee is full or limited. There will be no in-between ground, and minimum federal standards for each category must be met.

Duration spotlighted

If the warranty is limited, you as a shopper will want to probe and weigh the details of how long the guarantee lasts, exactly what it covers, doesn't cover, and the like.

If the guarantee is full, all you will need to check for comparison purposes is its duration. It will cover all parts, labor, and shipping costs involved in the repair of any product defect while the warranty lasts. Included in Congress's minimum requirement is a special "lemon" clause which allows the exasperated customer, who has already tried the repair route several times with no satisfaction, his choice of a product replacement or a refund.

Congress left it to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to fill in many of the details. The agency is expected to hold public hearings on this rulemaking task in the near future.

Even so, words are not everything. As Mark Silbergeld, an attorney in the Washington office of Consumers Union which supported the new bill, says: "You can have a perfectly good warranty and still have difficulty getting performance."

Options offered

The new legislation offers the warranty-holder several enforcement options. Under the act, the FTC has authority to set out the rules by which



a seller might set up an informal dispute-settlement procedure. If the consumer strikes out there, he may decide to take his warranty case to court. In addition to providing for class-action suits, the new law arranges to reimburse the attorney fees of any individual consumer successful in his case. Also, the consumer may complain as a last resort to the FTC or Justice Department, both of which have picked up added enforcement power under the warranty law.

All this will be a marked change from warranties of the past. A House of Representatives commerce and finance subcommittee report released last fall found that only one of 51 companies whose warranties were surveyed offered a clear guarantee with no catches. That distinction went to Corning Glass Works, the New York glassware manufacturer.

One of the most common disclaimers the subcommittee found was the line — after a brief list of what the warranty does and does not cover — which states in effect: "This warranty is in place of all others express or implied and this company has no further obligation of liability."

Knocking that down, the House subcommittee report noted that under common law any product has a certain implied warranty, indicating the product is fit to use before any company takes ink in hand to spell out a written warranty.

Under the new law, no company offering a full warranty will be allowed to include that common broad disclaimer. Pointing out that in the past all four major U.S. automobile manufacturers included it in their warranties along with "glib" promises of how well they back their cars, one House staff member predicts changes ahead in auto warranties.

"They're either going to have to change their spiel or change their warranties, because it's going to be hard for them to keep making broad general assertions about the quality of the product and on the other hand to disclose they're only offering a 'limited' warranty," he says.

At least one major television manufacturer has indicated this year that he will reduce the usual one-year guarantee in the industry to a less burdensome 90 days. Others are expected to follow suit.

However, the House staffer, who has followed the new legislation closely, suggests that consumers could conceivably rebut the move on grounds that their rights are affected.

One other warranty area receiving close attention these days is that of mobile homes. The House subcommittee study found the recurring phrase in the warranties: "Not including component parts" when, in fact, there is little else in a mobile home. The FTC recently announced a consent order in which four of the largest manufacturers in this field agreed to establish programs to deal speedily and thoroughly with all warranty-related claims.

While some are skeptical about how much stronger and more comprehensive warranties will become under the new law, many are hopeful.

"A warranty will finally be a warranty," comments Joe Dawson of the administration's Office of Consumer Affairs. "They'll no longer be protecting the seller more than the buyer."

"The hope is that having these warranty standards," comments another Capitol Hill aide who was in on the drafting of the legislation, "will at least permit consumers to make better choices in their buying."

Research notebook

A plant that beats winter

By Robert C. Cowen

One of the annual North American marvels is the ability of skunk cabbage to defy winter to produce the first wild flowers. Often it will poke green exploratory fingers above icy swamps in January, as it did near Boston on New Year's Day.

However, while botanists have admired this for centuries, they failed until now to note one distinctive feature: Skunk cabbage has the most effective central heating system known among plants.

In tests carried out by Roger M. Knutson of Luther College in Iowa, skunk cabbages kept their flower stalks 15 degrees to 35 degrees C. (27 degrees to 63 degrees F.) above air temperature for over two weeks at a time. This was during winter periods when air temperatures ran 15 degrees C. below freezing to 15 degrees C. above (5 degrees F. to 59 degrees F.).

The flower stalk is a thumblike structure enclosed in a protective hood and covered by a layer of fleshy petaled flowers which generates the heat. It does this, as we do, by burning fuel (food). If we exercise when cold, our bodies burn more fuel, generating heat to warm us in the process called respiration. Skunk cabbage does this too, drawing on food stored in a starchy root.

While some other plants can produce heat by respiration, they do so only for short periods and to a limited degree. Skunk cabbage, Dr. Knutson notes, can respire at

rates comparable to those of equivalent-sized small mammals. Dr. Knutson doesn't know whether or not a full understanding of skunk-cabbage heating might help botanists breed more frost-resistant food plants. But it does show how evolution can take a trait useful for one purpose and develop it in a different way to adapt an organism to a new environment.

Dr. Knutson thinks high respiration may be peculiar to Arums, the family to which skunk cabbage belongs. Tropical species turn on heaters for a few hours to vaporize chemicals to attract pollinating insects. In skunk cabbage, this trait has evolved to produce sustained heating for weeks at a time. This gives the plant an early start.

Its seeds take a long time to mature, too long for the normal northern growing season. The plant could have adapted by speeding up maturation; instead it "opted" for early blooming. It has little competition for the attention of bees, which may be active on the warmer late winter or early spring days.

Understanding skunk cabbage may not help protect food plants against continued shortening of the northern growing season. But it at least reminds us that wild plants have a wide range of often unsuspected talents, some of which might indeed help improve crops if we will invest in the research needed to find them.

A Wednesday column.

moneywise

Renting equipment can pay—sometimes

By Robert Edwards

You can rent almost anything from cars and planes to post-hole diggers, punch bowls, and furniture. Renting equipment for home, garden, or ship can be a cost-saving convenience or a cash-losing rathole. Nonmoney factors also may affect your decision. But let's look at cost alternatives first.

Suppose you wanted to rent a tent-type camping trailer — rental \$96 per week. A similar used trailer would cost about \$1,396. New, the same trailer would be priced at about \$1,975. You can compare costs two ways: (1) How many weeks would you need to use the trailer to pay back the cost? (2) What are the owning costs in terms of money invested? Considering the full cost of a used trailer, you would need to use the trailer about 15 weeks to break even.

Although the biggest depreciation drop occurs in the first year, you could figure another 20 percent depreciation the second year. Interest loss of \$69.75 plus interest paid the first year on a 36-month contract of \$176.26 plus depreciation bring the total owning cost to roughly \$435 per year if you bought a used trailer. You would need to use the trailer nearly 5 weeks to break even on a yearly basis. When buying a new trailer, the break-even point the

first year would be close to 14 weeks. Unless you camp out regularly, you probably would be better off renting the trailer rather than buying.

Renting expensive items used infrequently usually pays off. Renting inexpensive equipment seldom pays off if you use it regularly more than once or twice a year. For example, a post-hole digger that rents for \$1 a day may cost only \$8 or \$9 new — or \$5 used. A couple of days' rental pays off a quarter to a third of the used cost.

Consider too these nonmoney factors affecting a rent-buy decision:

• Convenience — renting a floor polisher for \$1.25 a day is cheap enough, but hauling it back and forth from the supermarket means time and trouble. Buying a polisher used three to nine times a year makes sense for convenience.

• Storage — not having to store seldom-used equipment compensates for a difference in cost. Saving the rental on a roll-away bed could amount to a 20 percent annual return. But, if you have no place to store the bulky bed, then renting makes sense even at a premium.

• Variety of equipment — a Saturday mechanic often needs different wheel or bearing "pullers." Renting a special puller at an hourly rate permits using the right tool instead of having to make do with something nearly right. But, a torque wrench used

many times could be a good investment.

• Flexibility — instead of renting an apartment furnished with Aunt Agatha's attic styling, consider the trade-off of an unfurnished apartment stocked with rented furniture vs. a furnished apartment. You will pay more, but you choose your own style, and when you change locations, you save on moving expenses.

• Obsolescence — businesses lease new technology equipment as a hedge against obsolescence. Consider whether a new stereo sound system will be replaced with something better next year. Renting will usually cost less than buying and selling on the used market over a short term. Renting also permits long-term testing to select the best equipment before buying.

One point to remember — you will usually rent equipment that is well used but maintained in good working order. A chain saw will be sharp and so will a lawn mower. Don't rent them if they run poorly or fail to cut cleanly.

There is no firm one-way answer to the question of rent or buy. Sift the facts as they pertain to your situation. Study the options. Then decide. The difference could mean money in your pocket.

A Wednesday column
Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.



Pictures by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
"Vigee Le Brun and her pupil Mlle. Lemoine" 1785: Oil on canvas by Marie Victoire Lemoine



"Portrait of the artist with her pupils, Mlle. Marie-Gabrielle Capet, and Mlle. Carreaux de Rosemond" 1785: Oil on canvas by Adelaide Labille-Guillard

The Monitor's daily religious article

Spiritual discernment

King Solomon's prayer to God reads in part: "I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in. . . . Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" As we know, Solomon received what he asked for — and more.

Solomon's prayer shows a humility willing to hear and heed God's guidance.

Christian Science uses the word Mind as one of the synonyms of God, the creator of man and the source of man's intelligence. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "What we term mortal mind or carnal mind, dependent on matter for manifestation, is not Mind. God is Mind: all that Mind, God, is, or hath made, is good, and He made all."

We need to keep our thinking open and receptive to the leadings of divine Mind. We need to know we have the ability to recognize what is right and what is wrong in a circumstance — especially when it pertains to our own thinking and doing.

Christ Jesus showed what spiritual discernment can do. He healed, reformed, and regenerated men.

A friend of mine awakened to the fact that we are free to listen to God and be guided by Him, and

that nothing can prevent our receiving spiritual ideas from the divine Mind.

This friend had grown up in a community that too often expressed superficial values and bigotry. When she became a student of Christian Science, she began to claim her freedom to learn from God how to establish worthy values, how to "judge righteous judgment." Sometimes when she voiced what she considered to be constructive ideas, she met with opposition and at times became discouraged. But she didn't give up her newfound freedom. She began praying with the understanding and faith she was gaining from the study of Christian Science. She knew that there is a solution to every problem. She prayed every day for her community and for herself, with the conviction that she, and everyone in the community, was governed and controlled by the divine Mind, God. She continually reaffirmed with conviction that man expresses divine Love. Humanly expressed, this includes compassion, understanding, kindness, honesty.

Because of this improved state of thinking things began to improve for her in the community and a few months later my friend was transferred by her employer to a distant city where she immediately felt at home with others who expressed this same independent thought.

It really boils down to the fact that through prayer and spiritual understanding all things can be seen in their true, spiritual light — wholly good, expressing the divine nature.

Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount taught, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

¹ Kings 3:7, 9; ² Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 311; ³ John 7:24; ⁴ Matthew 5:6.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

[Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página]

[Generalmente tres veces a la semana aparece una traducción al español]

Discernimiento espiritual

La oración del Rey Salomón a Dios, dice en parte: "Yo soy joven, y no sé cómo entrar ni salir. . . . Da, pues, a tu siervo corazón entendido para juzgar a tu pueblo, y para discernir entre lo bueno y lo malo; porque ¿quién podrá gobernar este tu pueblo tan grande?" Como sabemos, Salomón recibió lo que pidió — y aún mucho más.

La oración de Salomón demostró una humildad dispuesta a escuchar y prestar atención a las directivas de Dios.

La Ciencia Cristiana* emplea la palabra Mente como uno de los sinónimos de Dios, el creador del hombre y la fuente de la inteligencia de éste. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "Lo que denominamos mente mortal o carnal, necesitando de la materia para su manifestación, no es Mente. Dios es la Mente; todo lo que la Mente, Dios, es o ha creado es bueno, y él lo ha creado todo".

Debemos mantener nuestro pensamiento sin prejuicios y receptivo a las directivas de la Mente divina. Necesitamos saber que tenemos la habilidad para discernir entre el bien y el mal en una circunstancia dada — especialmente en lo que atañe a nuestro pensamiento y nuestras acciones.

Crísto Jesús mostró lo que el discernimiento espiritual puede lograr. Sanó, reformó y regeneró a los hombres.

Una amiga mía reconoció el hecho de que tenemos la libertad de escuchar a Dios y ser guiados por él, y que nada puede impedir nuestra receptividad a las ideas espirituales que provienen de la Mente divina.

Esta amiga había crecido en una comunidad que, con demasiada frecuencia, expresaba valores superficiales y fanatismo. Cuando inició su estudio de Ciencia Cristiana, empezó a reclamar su libertad para aprender de Dios cómo establecer valores meritorios, cómo juzgar "con justo juicio". A veces, al declarar lo que consideraba que eran ideas constructivas, encontraba

oposición y a veces se desalentaba. Mas no abandonó su recién hallada libertad. Empezó a orar con la comprensión y fe que había logrado mediante el estudio de Ciencia Cristiana. Sabía que existía una solución para cada problema. Oraba cada día por su comunidad y por ella misma, con la convicción de que ella, y cada uno en la comunidad, estaban gobernados y dirigidos por la Mente divina, Dios. Continuamente reaffirmaba con convicción que el hombre expresa el Amor divino. Humanamente expresado, incluye compasión, comprensión, bondad, honradez.

Debido a este mejoramiento en su manera de pensar, las cosas comenzaron a mejorar para ella en la comunidad, y pocos meses después mi amiga fue trasladada por su empleador a una ciudad distante donde de inmediato se sintió a gusto con otros que expresaban esta misma libertad de pensamiento.

Realmente, todo esto se reduce al hecho de que, mediante la oración y la comprensión espirituales, todas las cosas pueden ser vistas en su luz verdadera y espiritual — enteramente buenas, expresando la naturaleza divina.

Crísto Jesús, en su Sermón del monte, enseñó: "Bienaventurados los que tienen hambre y sed de justicia, porque ellos serán saciados".

¹ Reyes 3:7, 9; ² Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras, pág. 311; ³ Juan 7:24; ⁴ Mateo 5:6.

*Ciencia Cristiana: pronunciado Críscian Síléns.

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Matthew 7:7

ers. But imagine growing a common quince — and still being considered an oddity.

I thought they might find some consolation in the author's contention that the quince fruit is "the truffle of the orchard" whereas a medlar "truth to tell, is no gastronomic experience."

But harsh reality isn't always easy to face.

Someone new to their house asked the other day what that unusual tree in the garden was?

"Oh," my friends replied, with a pride scarcely tainted by modesty, "that's our Quedlar."

Christopher Andreas

A bevy of workers

Everything appears to be under control. Mme. Vigee Le Brun, in the white dress, and Mme. Adelaide Labille-Guillard, with the hat, are at the controls. That they succeeded in a line of work preempted by men was exceptional, but the formality with which they applied themselves to it was not.

As you may well know, hundreds of old paintings exist since the Renaissance showing painters, mostly men, at work in studios resembling the halls of lords and turned out in clothes appropriate to a high social function. No paint is smeared on no blue-jeans; I'm sure you know what I mean. On carpets spread under easels, no turpentine is spilled.

I've witnessed a few survivals of essentially similar phenomena in connection with other trades. A few years back I was visiting a part of England where democracy coexists in an odd fashion with feudalism. A gardener, aged seventy, arrived for work on a bicycle from a village three miles away (where, on Sundays, he was the church bellringer), dressed in what we would call a business suit, complete with shined shoes, white shirt, necktie and fedora, as if he had been the local bailiff.

While I was expecting him to change into work clothes he did nothing of the sort, but plunged into the dirt of the garden just as he was. So skilled was he at handling his deportment as well as his tools that when his work was done he remained as immaculate as when he had begun.

Also, a longer time ago, I saw a blacksmith working at a forge in what we now call Old Japan. Instead of the leather apron we might expect he was arrayed in priestly garb which he had put on for the forging of armor — with rituals for spiritual purification.

Returning to Vigee and Adelaide after this brief excursion, we see they help us to tie together some of the former work habits of human-kind. In addition to the actual labor, an elaborate, formal ritualistic lifestyle, involved with philosophy and religion, was made inseparable from the work itself. It was this spiritual side of craftsmanship which sustained the workers' morale through the hardships which abounded behind civilized facade.

Looking at these portraits of women at their easels, we might not at once suspect that either

of them had any hardships whatsoever. No hint of the troubles of this world disturbs their aplomb. But Vigee's husband tried to prevent her from exhibiting her work at the Academy in Paris, lest such unwelcome conduct should embarrass him before his peers.

At the expense of domestic felicity, she did exhibit.

She had the questionable good fortune to be befriended by her queen, who, alas! was Marie Antoinette. For years afterward Vigee was a refugee from France, a more dire fate for a French person than we can easily imagine. Undaunted, she continued to accept portrait commissions wherever she went.

Returning to France after the dust of revolution had settled, her provincial studio literally fell between two opposing armies, one belonging to Napoleon and the other to invading allies. Always cool under adversity, she took herself to relatively indestructible Paris, where, for the following twenty-seven years, she presided over a distinguished salon.

Adelaide, our other worker, weathered the Revolution without taking flight. Her masterpiece, "The Initiation of a Knight of Malta," was destroyed by soldiers for fun. But perhaps her surviving self-portrait, representing her bolt upright under her ostrich plumes, in her best velvet and gilt chair, hovered over by her loved and loving students, is more meaningful to us than the masterpiece might have been, had it been preserved.

According to legend, the judges presiding over the summary tribunals of the French Revolution examined hands. If the hands showed calluses, the people attached to them were spared the guillotine. Painters' hands, however dainty some of them may have been, tended to acquire a few rough spots from a life of work. No amount of the finery could make these signs of toil go away — no hereditary worker could be transformed into an hereditary aristocrat.

Thus workers in the arts and crafts survived from one regime to the next in order to serve — with considerable style — whoever was in power.

Peter Hopkins

Family tree

I suppose eccentricity is something one should expect in one's friends, sooner or later. Like greatness, it can be born, achieved, or thrust upon.

A remark in a book I bought recently has thrust it upon two of my friends.

For ten years or so they have been the not very modest owners of a Medlar Tree. They have a very small garden, and they wanted one tree in it. They chose a medlar deliberately. After all, very few people have ever heard of a medlar, let alone possessed one. The sense of privilege they have derived from their medlar has been conferred on a highly select group of friends in the

form of jars of pink-gold, toothsome jelly. At their table, connoisseurs of the palate have been served medlar pie. (Others get apple.) Visitors have been expected to make suitable obeisance to the tree itself, to note the subtlety of its delicate white but pink-tinged blossoms; its silver-backed leaves; its exotic yellow fruit. . . .

But how terrible is the tumble (as some proverbialist is sure to have said) from distinction to eccentricity!

The book in question is an authoritative volume all about trees. I happened to buy it while staying with my friends, and they were

naturally eager to see what its author had to say about medlars. What he said was:

"It is eccentric to eat medlars or grow quinces today."

This was a surprise. But what emerged next from the text was a shock. All of the author's description of medlars and quinces (which are closely related) pointed to the awful and dread evidence that the tree taking up most of the air space in their very small garden is not a Medlar Tree at all. . . .

It's a quince. And who wants to own a mere quince? There might have been some mitigation if eccentricity only had been attached to medlar-own-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Wednesday, January 22, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Kissinger and Congress

Despite his annoyance with Congress, Secretary of State Kissinger appears to be drawing back from a strategy of confrontation with it. Instead he is quietly consulting with lawmakers on food, arms control, foreign aid, and other measures that need urgent attention.

Such a tack of "reasoning together" can only be welcomed. It is crucial in these times of interlinked domestic and foreign problems to develop a bipartisan foreign policy. The prevailing mood of mutual suspicion in the executive and the legislature must give way to cooperation.

At the same time we share Dr. Kissinger's concern that Congress has unnecessarily obstructed the day-to-day conduct of foreign policy. Foreign policy is essentially the preserve of the President. It has to be made largely in secret and by a few people. It cannot be made by committee in public — and certainly not to serve narrowly domestic interests.

The trade bill is a painful, instructive case in point. Congressional action to link trade benefits to Moscow with Soviet emigration policies was politically popular at home. But it backfired. It has impaired not only Soviet-American détente but the cause it was designed to serve — freer emigration of Soviet Jews.

This was a shortsighted interference in the administration's important effort to improve ties with the Soviet Union. It was shortsighted because it tried to use leverage with Moscow for the wrong reason — to alter Soviet internal practices rather than to secure responsible behavior from the Russians in areas which impinged on U.S. national interests, such as the Middle East or arms control.

Looking at the record, one could cite many other instances where congressional involvement in foreign policy has revolved more around domestic politics and ethnic pressures than national interest. The cutoff of aid to Turkey, for instance, was impelled in large measure by pressures from the Greek-American community.

This is not to downgrade Congress's role in foreign policy. It has legitimate interests and pre-

rogatives, set by the Constitution. It has the power to appropriate money, to review policies, to expose what executive agencies are doing, to ratify treaties. Its investigations into foreign aid, military spending, and the CIA are distinctly within its purview (although in the case of the CIA we note the irony that Congress did nothing until the press made it an issue).

The reasons for growing congressional involvement in foreign policy are obvious and in some aspects laudable. Frustrated by the experience in Indo-China, Congress placed new restraints on the presidential warmaking power. Although some critics feel the law is unconstitutional, there is little question that, after the inordinate accretion of power in the White House, Congress was justified in seeking to restore the balance of constitutional authority.

The Nixon era is over, however, and the question now is whether the 94th Congress will use its prerogatives responsibly and wisely. There already is much tugging between the executive and the legislature and, as 1976 approaches, the temptation to grandstand and score political points will be great.

But, in the face of the gravest challenges at home and abroad, it would be a disservice to the nation if Congress gratuitously tied the Secretary's hands. There is room — and indeed need — for discussion and analysis of U.S. foreign policies. But even such debate can be helpful only if its goal is to achieve a national consensus.

Dr. Kissinger early on promised to seek such a consensus but he has lost ground. He became too famous perhaps and, in the aftermath of Watergate, the pendulum of adulation finally swung the other way.

Now it must swing back toward a more balanced view of him and of the overall complexities and difficulties of conducting foreign policy. The bipartisan consensus which held sway for so many years after World War II has dissipated with the breakdown of the old world order. It must now be patiently rebuilt — in a spirit of national urgency, not domestic confrontation.

Proper scrutiny of U.S. spies

The Senate Democratic caucus is going in the right direction by voting for investigation of the whole system of American foreign and domestic intelligence by a bipartisan select committee similar to the Watergate committee.

So many of the charges and explanations of alleged illegal activity involve the relations between agencies and their jurisdictions that piecemeal efforts are inadequate. Various congressional committees have their proper concerns in following up on the charges. But, in the absence of a joint congressional committee as previously suggested here, a Senate select committee can provide the thoroughgoing synthesis of information that is required for considering whatever further legislation or controls may be necessary.

Part of the committee's mandate would be to examine the extent to which intelligence units

are governed by secret orders from the executive branch. Such facts are important in the light of such testimony as that by former CIA director Helms, suggesting that domestic operations were presidentially initiated.

What must not be omitted from the investigation is the responsibility of congressional and administration bodies charged with oversight of the intelligence agencies. CIA director Colby asserted that "there are no secrets" from congressional oversight committees — which would mean that they share responsibility for keeping the agency within its legal mandate. Similarly the presidential foreign intelligence advisory board, on which Mr. Rockefeller served, ought to be evaluated on its effectiveness as a top reviewing body for secret intelligence work.

These are among the reasons in favor of the Democratic caucus's vote for having the Senate leadership choose members of the select committee in a stated effort to avoid bias. Senator Stennis reportedly favored drawing them from committees that already have CIA oversight responsibilities. His defeat on this is interpreted as an example of Senate Democrats beginning to defy seniority traditions as House Democrats have done.

Senator Stennis ought to be heeded, however, when he sounds a warning about the possibility of hampering the legitimate activities of the CIA through thoughtless investigation. This is one of the dangers to be guarded against as intelligence investigations proliferate. Another is the possible politicization of them either for self-promotion by headline-hunting politicians or to affect the findings of the investigations themselves.

Such dangers must be avoided if a major purpose of the investigation is to be achieved — maintaining public confidence in key institutions.



Point of view

The President's shift

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington — There is a good deal of talk in Washington as to whether President Ford has successfully asserted his leadership at a time when he was almost at the point of no return. The questions come like this:

Who's really in charge — the President or Congress?

In his two vigorous speeches last week — to the country and to Congress — has Ford recaptured the initiative which he lost during the past five months of indecision and delay?

These are pertinent questions and it seems to me that the most careful and factual answers are these:

Throughout the two years of Richard Nixon's second term, the balance of political power shifted significantly from the President to Congress, and this trend has continued under Gerald Ford. It has not yet come to rest.

This is an historic shift of the power balance between the two branches of the government which has come about because Congress and the American people as a whole came to feel that, from Roosevelt through Nixon, too much authority had been amassed in the hands of one man. Further, Watergate accelerated the movement and Ford did little to arrest it during the first months of his presidency.

To reverse this trend will be a slow and uncertain process for two reasons. To deal effectively with the triple crisis of recession, energy, and inflation, President Ford must get authority from Congress to act. It is an assertive, independent, freshly elected, overwhelmingly Democratic Congress. It has a will of its own and feels the presidency within its reach in 1976.

Ford has said quite frankly that, as he sees it, the President cannot cope with these crises by himself and that Congress cannot cope with them by itself. This is why he talks about cooperation, partnership, and compromise.

And that is what is in the making. But Congress will almost certainly be the senior partner. Congress will be the site of the decisionmaking on many of the most crucial policies — because Congress has the votes.

Tax cutting is easy. The public likes it. Real fuel conservation is difficult because it creates hardships. Congress will need presidential help if the nation is to do what is needed to

rescue the United States from perilous dependence on foreign oil.

The President needs Congress. Congress needs the President. The nation needs them both. What's wrong with that? I believe the American people do not want to see either side playing politics as usual with the energy and recession crises. But there could be no better prelude to the 1976 election than for a Democratic Congress and a Republican President to try to prove which is doing a better job.

It has, indeed, seemed to take President Ford quite a long time to perceive the need to shift policy radically from restraining the economy to arrest inflation to stimulating the economy to reverse the recession. But from the standpoint of valid precedent, it has not been inordinately long.

The fairest comparison is with FDR. The formula which Roosevelt used to get elected in 1932 advocated as the best means to end the depression reducing the federal payroll, slashing spending, and balancing the budget. It was not until five months later that he completely reversed his approach. Circumstances had not changed significantly but FDR had changed his perception of what was needed.

President Ford has done the same thing in about the same period of time. He has shifted policy in the same way for the same reasons under similar circumstances.

And he has shifted boldly and decisively. Ford is no Franklin Roosevelt as a galvanic advocate but he has moved as rapidly as FDR did in perceiving that different measures are needed to cope with the recession.

In an interview with the Washington Post last week before Ford had signaled his new approach, Rep. John Anderson, the able and outspoken chairman of the Republican conference in the House, made this appraisal of the President:

"The question that is still out is, given all (his worthy) attributes, does he have the ability to see that we are living in a world so changed, so different from the world he grew up in, that it is going to take extraordinary vision and leadership to chart a course?"

"The question is, can he sacrifice his old ideas, old prejudices, to change that course?"

It is clear that Ford is beginning to do so.

Mirror of opinion

The question of what's in a school textbook and who should decide which books to use is not an easy one to answer. But the latest participant in this very hot debate has not helped put out the fire by urging that school book publishers follow the model of McGuffey's Reader, The Wizard of Oz, and the Bible.

The Bible certainly is an outstanding example of high content combined with the exquisite use of language. And it should serve as a textbook for anyone who wants to think or write or both. But McGuffey's Reader, published before the Civil War, and the Wizard of Oz, however

meritorious, do not fit into the same class. For the US Commissioner of Education to urge these as models seems plainly silly. And his mandate to the School Division of the Assn. of American Publishers that published materials should "not insult the values of most parents" simply opens a whole host of questions:

What parents? Where? Does this suggest one standard of non-insulting texts for all communities in the United States? Does this mean that parents should be the limiting factor in the selection of school literature? Or do the parents in fact send their children to school expressly to learn

Readers write

Water's short, too

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am very interested to read the Monitor and to see the many ways in which you try constructively to solve the world's problems.

In the articles and reports on the world food shortage I have missed any mention of the shortage of water, which is a cause of drifting from the countryside to the towns.

For five years my husband and I were volunteers in Africa — in Zambia, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. President Kaunda and his government hit the nail on the head when they started a program of drilling wells in as many villages as they could. None of the other aid is any real use unless water is available. It is the first essential.

In Ethiopia I lived in the province of Wollega. There we were experiencing one of the heaviest rainy seasons, which lasted seven months, at the same time as the provinces of Tigre and Wollo were having serious droughts. The distance from Wollega to the other provinces is around 800 miles. It was agonizing to see all that rain going to waste.

My husband was responsible for improving the supply of water in the villages in west Wollega, as well as building schools and clinics, grain stores and roads. The villagers collected, from the little money they had, the very few Ethiopian dollars necessary to construct a chamber around the spring, which was covered. The spring water rose in the chamber and ran out through a pipe high enough for the women to stand their earthenware waterpots under. This was the first time in their lives that they had had clean water. Before, the water they scooped out of the bog around the spring had been full of frogs, algae, and mud.

This was a small beginning. Next, reservoirs must be built and wells dug, so that fields can be irrigated in the dry season. The people cannot pay for such projects themselves.

Ethiopia has a large number of very large lakes, such as Lake Tana — the source of the Blue Nile, which could surely be tapped to supply water to the drier areas near them. Ethiopia has great potential as an agricultural country. All it needs is organization, investment, and interest. But water is the first step.

Traveling through India on a train from Madras to New Delhi, we were struck by the fact that vast areas were literally empty of inhabitants — and that in this terribly "overcrowded country." Obviously water is the problem again. Large parts of India have a very high rainfall, and this needs to be conserved, and conducted to drier areas.

The best solution to the food problem is for the countries to grow their own as far as possible. Their potentials are by no means exhausted. So my answer is to step up the emphasis on all development of water supplies in all the towns and villages. One can start on a small scale, as was done in Ethiopia, and work up to the bigger projects.

Bocholt, West Germany Joy Basse

Dum-dum bullets

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your article of some time ago on "New police bullets: 'effective' or 'cruel'?" was interesting. It did not even mention, however, the fact that the controversy over police weapon systems began in Connecticut with the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union opposition to the Connecticut State Police decision to switch to the .387 magnum semi-jacketed, hollow-point ammunition. According to a recent chart printed by the Remington Arms Company of Connecticut in their 1974 pamphlet, the .387 magnum semi-jacketed, hollow-point has double the velocity, and 3.32 times the kinetic energy transfer of a standard .38 special. The tremendous increase in velocity and energy transfer (200 and 332) plus the flat tip, semi-jacketing and hollow-point are the primary factors that contribute to an inhumane and cruel death, injury, and suffering. At stake here are the policies inherent in the 5th, 8th and 9th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution as supplemented by universal consensus and international norms which are relevant to questions of "cruelty," "inhumanity," "exces-

sive" death, injury, and suffering and other legal criteria.

The Connecticut controversy is going to become a national matter soon. You should realize that absolutely no case in fact or law has been made for the adoption of the .387 magnum semi-jacketed, hollow-points. The law requires that police use of force not be "excessive" or "unnecessary" and the law also prohibits "cruel" and "inhumane" death, injury, or suffering. Never has there been an argument that these bullets are needed, much less "necessary." Nor, I am sorry to say, has there been any ballistics or medical data on the effects of these bullets in the air and in the human body which has been released to the public. Indeed, several Connecticut reporters have complained about a lack of cooperation with regard to information about the bullets and relevant matters of public concern.

We also have new evidence now that these bullets are not only unnecessary, but are absolutely not needed for the protection of the officer's life — which seems to be the only plausible argument so far discoverable in the mountains of rhetoric and emotionalism shoveled out in support of the "dum-dums."

Hamden, Conn. Jordan J. Pease

'Superferry'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest the "Superferry" article by Larry Wood, noting, especially, Mr. Wood's statistics pertaining to the flagship of Alaska's far-flung ferry system, the Columbia.

However, the distinction for having the largest ferry system in the United States belongs, not to Alaska, but to the State of Washington ferry system, which boasts a fleet of 18 vessels. The two largest of the Washington ferries, put into service this year, are believed to be the largest in the United States.

Incidentally, in numbers, the fleet of British Columbia ferries tops all in North America — 25 vessels.

Bothell, Wash. E. F. Cooper

Changes on racist policy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

For some years it was a matter of astonishment to the writer that members of the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations could so disregard the "domestic jurisdiction" clause of the Charter (Art. 2, Sec. 7) as to claim that the domestic racial policies of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa were a "threat to the peace" within the meaning of Article 39.

My error was in underestimating the degree of emotional revulsion which white racist policies can, in the modern world, evoke.

A domestic analogy has recently occurred to me. For many decades after the United States Civil War, racial discrimination was permitted to exist in the South because under the U.S. Constitution as then interpreted race relations were a matter of state jurisdiction and hence beyond the scope or authority of the federal government.

However, when antiracist sentiment became sufficiently strong, in the country as a whole, to demand changes in the South, all three branches of the federal government ultimately came into play, and fundamental changes were made.

A comparable shift is, I believe, now under way in the realm of world opinion with respect to the racist policies in Rhodesia and South Africa, and if the above analogy is correct I think we can reasonably expect progressive modification of practices formerly considered to be wholly within the "domestic" sphere.

The recent cease-fire, release of black nationalist leaders, and announcement of a constitutional conference by Rhodesian President Ian Smith are perhaps significant straws in the wind in this regard.

Berkeley, Calif. Yale Maxson

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Crowd calmer

The anti-American riots in Cyprus over the weekend were deplorable. They were the emotional outburst of a group of young Greek Cypriots misled as to the causes of their island's problems and mistakenly making the United States the scapegoat.

Archbishop Makarios's intervention to calm the rioters on Jan. 20 was an act of courage — even though the Prelate does not do anything without shrewd political calculation. He walked alone into the crowd at considerable personal risk and led away the demonstrators who had been attacking the American library.

The Archbishop showed what a leader can do in a dangerous situation. The result strengthens hope that the step-by-step process of working out a peaceful settlement for the divided island can succeed.

Textbooks and school values

things they may not know themselves and to develop attitudes that may enable them to understand a changing world? ...

Certainly parental values and the values of the local community are important and worth preserving. But the purpose of education comes, after all, from the Latin derivation of the word — to lead out. That does not mean to wrench out, but to lead, gradually, firmly, beyond the past.

What is good for one community is unacceptable to another and perhaps justly so. Unlike violent TV shows or obscene books and movies, there is no

practical way the school student can refuse to participate in the school program. But in supporting local options, it is important to remember that, if the mores of one segment of a community are allowed to restrict the educational offering for everyone, all children may be denied the right to be led out toward a wider world. — The Boston Globe

To change the name, and not the letter, is a change for the worst, and not for the better.

Robert Chambers

Handwritten note: "The Christian Science Monitor"